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Allies Drive Four-Mile Wedge in Italy, Nazis Push Americans Across Rapido; Roosevelt Speeds Aid to Nazi Victims

Service Vote Supported; Break in Border Dispute? A. F. of L. Restricts Lewis

The World's Day—January 24, 1944

New England: Gov. Baldwin Backs Service Vote

Legislation to assure that every Connecticut man and woman in the armed forces may vote in the 1944 municipal, state and national elections was urged by Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut in an address to a special "war emergency session" of the State Legislature which opened today. [Page 2.]

Help to small manufacturing establishments through release of more raw materials than now proposed by the government was held necessary by Wallace B. Donham, former Dean of Harvard Business School and now Chairman for New England of the Smaller War Plants Corporation. [Page 2.]

Large quantities of fresh fish poured into Boston fish stores today as first vessels arrived since the strike. Ceiling prices prevailed, and demand was said to be even heavier than the supply. Similar arrivals were reported in New Bedford and New York. [Page 4.]

Forty truck drivers and freight handlers of the Boston & Maine Transportation Company here began an unauthorized strike today, which union officials undertook to halt, in a dispute over a measuring device installed on one truck.

A proposal that the base pay of Boston firemen and policemen be increased to $2,500 a year was filed in the Boston City Council today by Councilor Thomas J. Hannon of Dorchester. At present base pay is $2,100, with $200 additional as a "cost of living" increase.

Europe: Hope for Break in Border Dispute Rises

Hope for a break in the Russian-Polish deadlock has risen with the return of Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr to Moscow after consultations with Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden. Berlin quotes a Stockholm newspaper as stating that the Soviet Government has refused Secretary of State Hull's offer to assist in improving Polish-Russian relations.

A shipment of 70,000 tons of wheat has reached Casablanca from the United States, as the first of a series to build up the food reserves in North Africa, a London dispatch reports.

Britain's coal miners have won a wage increase amounting to $20 a week for experienced underground workers and $18 for surface workers, an increase over the minimum of 1942.

Vienna's gauleiter, Baldur von Schirach, is reported to have planned escape to Switzerland by plane, but to have been placed under guard when the Elite Guard learned of his intention.

Bulgaria has organized a new constabulary similar to the German S. S. (Elite Guard) and S. A. (Storm Troop) units, according to the Sofia Radio, which did not explain why such a step should be considered necessary.

War Risk cargo insurance rates have been further reduced on cargoes between the United Kingdom and North and South American points, reflecting the sharp decline in U-boat attacks on Atlantic convoys.

Three British officers—Lieut. Gen. Philip Neame, Lieut. Gen. Sir Richard O'Connor and Air Marshal O. T. Boyd—were among British prisoners escaping from Italian war camps, it is now disclosed.

Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., American Ambassador-Minister to the Allied governments in London, has resigned to accept an Army commission as lieutenant colonel under General Eisenhower. He will serve as liason officer with the exiled governments.

Pravda now declares that Hitler has failed in "all his political and diplomatic maneuvers" to separate the Allies, and Alexander Shcherbakov, Director of the Soviet Information Bureau, has stated publicly that unity and confidence among the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States has increased, rather than diminished.

Col. Elliott Roosevelt has arrived in London as photoreconnaissance officer at the Strategic Bombing Headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz.

National: A. F. of L. Rejects Lewis' Terms

The American Federation of Labor Executive Council rejected John L. Lewis's terms for readmission of his United Mine Workers into the Federation, and offered to take the miners back only on the same status on which they were members until 1936, it was announced in Miami, Fla.

The light cruiser Flint was sponsored at the Bethlehem shipyard in San Francisco in traditional manner—except high winds prevented the actual launching. It was sponsored by Mrs. R. A. Pitcher, the first World War II gold-star Navy mother in Flint, Mich.

To sell coal in 50- and 100-pound bags to persons needing it, 100 emergency coal stations will be set up this week throughout New York City, Mayor F. H. La Guardia announced.

The Army has shipped 115,000 books for the use of soldiers overseas, the Quartermaster Depot at Jersey City, N. J., reported.

More than half the 2,300 public works employees in Philadelphia who voted to end their 17-day strike returned to the job of removing 90,000 tons of garbage and refuse littering the city streets, it was estimated.

Washington: More Auto Batteries for Civilians

Increased 1944 production of automobile storage batteries to maintain essential civilian transport was authorized by the WPB. A quota of 19,300,000 units was announced, equivalent to 110 per cent of the 1941 base period production.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, will discuss the national-service proposal in a radio address tomorrow at 6-6:15 p. m., EWT, over the National Broadcasting Company network, the War Department announced.

The Office of Price Administration announced the appointment of Byres H. Gitchell as acting director of the consumer goods price division. Mr. Gitchell, on leave as chairman of the board of the Golden Rule Department Store, St. Paul, Minn., succeeds Reagan P. Connally who resigned to enter private business in New York.

Far East: Tojo at Last Sees the 'Setting Sun'

Premier Hideki Tojo told the Japanese Diet that a three-power Japanese-German-Italian conference to outline Axis postwar plans in reply to United Nations pronouncements at Cairo would be "devoid of benefit."

Thirty British and American properties in Shanghai, including hotels and department stores have been "transferred" from Japanese control to that of the puppet "Chinese National Government," the Japanese Domei Agency announces.

Railway passenger rates in Japan will be increased on an average of 40 per cent in April, the Tokyo Radio reports in a domestic radiocast, with the dual purpose of providing revenue and reducing the over-burdened railway systems.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Weather Predictions

Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Rent Control Brings Flood Of Complaints

Control division of OPA gets over 50,000 calls for action from both tenants and landlords.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

More than 50,000 eviction notices, complaints and petitions have been received from landlords and tenants in the eastern Massachusetts area alone during the 13 months since rents were frozen at March 1, 1942, levels, it was disclosed today by the Rent Control Division of the Office of Price Administration in Boston.

Ranging all the way from the landlord who thought he should be allowed a rent increase because he installed a new bathroom back in 1936 to the tenant who refused to use the fireplace to conserve heat because "it was too dirty," the complaints have all but buried a small though energetic staff of rent experts. As many as 200 letters and telephone calls have been received in one day.

Of the more than 50,000 calls for action, 10,668 represented petitions for rent increases from landlords while 23,416 were complaints filed by the tenants. Of the tenant complaints, no more than 50 per cent or less than 12,000 required some sort of action. The others were complaints that obviously did not fall under the scope of the rent regulations, or else could not be allowed by the regulations through any stretch of the imagination.

Eviction of Tenants

More than 20,000 notices were received from landlords calling for eviction of tenants. Most of the tenants moved without question. More than 5,000 eviction cases went to the courts, most of them being settled in favor of the landlords.

Complaints cover a wide variety of grievances from charges that landlords are pushing rents higher than they should be under the regulations and demanding to know why the Government sets arbitrary limits on property income without similar restrictions upon the costs of repairing and operating these properties.

Many of these petitions are found to justify higher rents. Many others appear on the surface to be justified but cannot be allowed under the letter of the law. Still others are clear attempts by landlords to get higher rents despite rent controls. And there are bold-faced attempts by tenants to use rent controls designed for their protection to keep landlords from getting the rents that are due them.

If it isn't a petition from some property owner's daughter who wants to move into an upstairs suite to evict a tenant of long standing, even though there is plenty of room for her with the owner downstairs, it's some landlord who out of kindness of heart was charging a low rent to some young couple when rents were frozen, but who thinks his new tenants should pay more rent.

Many petitions for rent increases are granted based on legitimate reasons like capital improvements to property for the benefit of tenants. Others are denied because the landlord is trying to get something for nothing or trying to finance improvements of benefit to himself only. A new

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

War Refugee Board to act directly under President as part of war program.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—While Congress momentarily today debated whether it should, the United States today became more and more committed to helping war-torn nations back to their feet.

In moves to fulfill its apparent destiny of being the chief binder-upper of the world's wounds, President Roosevelt set up a War Refugee Board consisting of the Secretaries of State, Treasury, and War, to rescue immediately as many as possible of the persecuted minorities of Europe.

The House planned to give its approval today to an authorization for American expenditure of $1,350,000,000 toward aid to liberated nations to be administered through the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

The War Food Administration and Foreign Economic Administration announced that the United States sent 10,500,000,000 pounds of food to its Allies under Lend-Lease during the first 11 months of 1943. In November, the last month for which a report is available, the British Commonwealth received 60 per cent of the food shipped overseas, Russia received 38 per cent; and North and West Africa about 2 per cent. Very minor quantities went to Dutch possessions and for Greek relief.

Came as Surprise

President Roosevelt's action in appointing a War Refugee Board, which will minister especially to the needs of persecuted Jews, came as a surprise to Washington since the House Foreign Affairs Committee recently tabled a resolution for establishment of such a commission about a month ago on advice from Breckinridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State, who contended that everything legal has already been done for Jewish refugees. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has approved the resolution.

The Board Mr. Roosevelt has set up will function directly under him. In the executive order setting it up, the President said "it is the policy of this Government to take all measures within its power to rescue the victims of enemy oppression who are in imminent danger of death, and otherwise to afford such victims all possible relief and assistance consistent with the successful prosecution of the war."

In its activities, the Board will co-operate with international groups in this field—the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees formed at Evian, France, in 1938, and the newly-formed United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. It was decided at Atlantic City in November that UNRRA would assist in returning refugees to their prewar homes while the Intergovernmental Com-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Other refugee articles: Page One, Section Section.

Associated Press Radiophoto from OWI

Americans Embark for Italian Landing

American troops of the Allied Fifth Army board a ship at an Italian port en route to new Allied landings south of Rome behind German lines in Italy.

Allied Coup in Italy Hints Nazi Lapse; Eyewitness Story of Surprise Attack

By Ronald Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

SOMEWHERE IN ITALY, Jan. 24—Serious gaps in German intelligence records, due to the intense bombing of airfields around Rome, explain why the Fifth Army's fresh landings took the enemy so completely by surprise. It is from these airfields around Rome that German reconnaissance planes were supposed to operate regularly over Allied territory.

This is part of the price the Germans are paying for sky inferiority which they have figured could be offset here by the resoluteness and skill of ground troops fighting a prolonged defense action on the type of mountainous terrain where air intervention is less effective.

At no stage in the Italian campaign have the Germans mounted a big air offensive, and lack of resistance by air and land to the new amphibian attack of Jan. 22 deep behind their lines on the Italian west coast proved once again Nazi inability to cope with an Allied invasion fleet in this zone.

1,300 Allied Sorties

The armada sailed in over a sea calm as a mill pond, and the disembarked troops speedily established and expanded their bridgeheads. Opposition was negligible.

Only between 90 and 100 enemy fighters and fighter bombers Focke-Wulf 190's and Messerschmitt 109's were reported over the beaches in contrast to many hundreds of American and RAF fighters keepjng a ceaseless protective watch over the area. During Jan. 22 aircraft of the Allied Tactical Force flew more than 1,300 sorties over the whole Ital-

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

German Officials Now Fleeing Rome

By the Associated Press

Madrid, Jan. 24

German officials were reported streaming northward out of Rome today in an exodus preparatory to military evacuation of the city should this be made necessary by the Allied landings on the Italian coast to the south.

The Germans were said to have removed their Quartermaster Corps headquarters to Florence.

The newspaper Aftontidninger said in a dispatch from Zurich today that Pope Pius XII had declined renewed German proposals since the Allied landing south of Rome that he go to some city in Germany.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN ITALY, Jan. 24—In the early dark hours of Saturday morning, Jan. 22, by the light of border lamps along the runway, the first Spitfire squadron took off.

It was the East India Squadron of the Royal Air Force, which was the first over the bridgehead when Sicily was invaded and had the same distinction later when the war moved into Italy.

All the early patrollers had to do on the present occasion was, in their own words, to "stooge around"—a process which started 10 minutes before dawn.

By then the invasion convoys—black shapes which had been stealing through the night—had silently landed vanguard parties. Some of these waded ashore with water up to their armpits. They were pouring in reinforcements, supplies, and vehicles as fast as possible.

Taken By Surprise

When the sun rose, the high flying pilots saw through the gaps in the low clouds long, narrow, silver V's pointing to the Italian coast. These were made by the wash of craft of all kinds heading for shore. The scene in itself gave no indications of being in a combat zone and looked merely as if there was an invasion practice in progress.

It seemed like that to the troops

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

Russians press along both banks of Volkhov to cut vital rail line held by Nazis.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Following their daring landing Jan. 22, Allied forces have captured the seaside resort of Nettuno in Central Italy, 33 air miles from Rome, and have extended their bridgehead several miles on either side of that town, bringing them within 30 miles of the Capital.

That much has been made known at United Nations headquarters. The German Radio said that the newly landed Allied forces were moving on toward Littoria, 12 miles east of Nettuno and four miles from the Appian Way.

There appears to be no doubt that the Appian Way, which runs parallel with the coast, roughly 12 miles inland, is one of the objectives of the landing party. That and the Casilina road, 10 miles farther inland, constitute the Germans' chief supply routes, and the Allies have already advanced four miles inland, bringing the Appian Way within range of their artillery.

Absence of German resistance to the brilliant landing operation in the early hours of Jan. 22 is stated to have been due to failure of German air reconnaissance work owing to destruction of airfields in the Rome sector by Allied airmen. Only four Nazi planes were sighted yesterday, although 50 to 60 attempted to attack vessels out at sea, but were driven off. Allied fighters from nearby fields swarmed over the Nettuno sector.

Another reason for lack of resistance was the fact that three crack German divisions had been moved from Rome, only a few days prior to the landing, to reinforce hard-pressed Nazi forces on the Gustav Line 75 miles to the south.

The effect of these reinforcements was a series of powerful German counterattacks against the Americans, British, and French of the Fifth Army, apparently in an attempt to crush that force before the newly landed units in the rear can get established.

Some ground has had to be given up in the Cassino sector and new bridgeheads across the Rapido River were sacrificed. But if the Fifth Army can stand its ground until the fast-moving reinforcements at Nettuno have organized themselves, the predicament of the Kesselring forces will become serious.

While United States heavy bombers, with British escort, today resumed their attacks on Northern and Northwestern Germany, the Russians continued to press the Germans at the north end of the line.

Only 50 miles or so of the Leningrad-Moscow trunk line remains in German hands, and Gen. Leonid A. Govorov's forces are pushing toward Chudovo, 75 miles southeast of Leningrad, and Tosno, 50 miles to the northwest, evidently determined to clear the line. Some 600 miles farther south, Gen. Konstantin Rokossovsky has captured Simonovichi in the frozen Pripet Marshes in a move apparently aimed at the German stronghold of Kovel, 50 miles beyond. Other fighting was reported in the Crimea at the far south, and 150 miles southeast of Petsamo at the far north of the line.

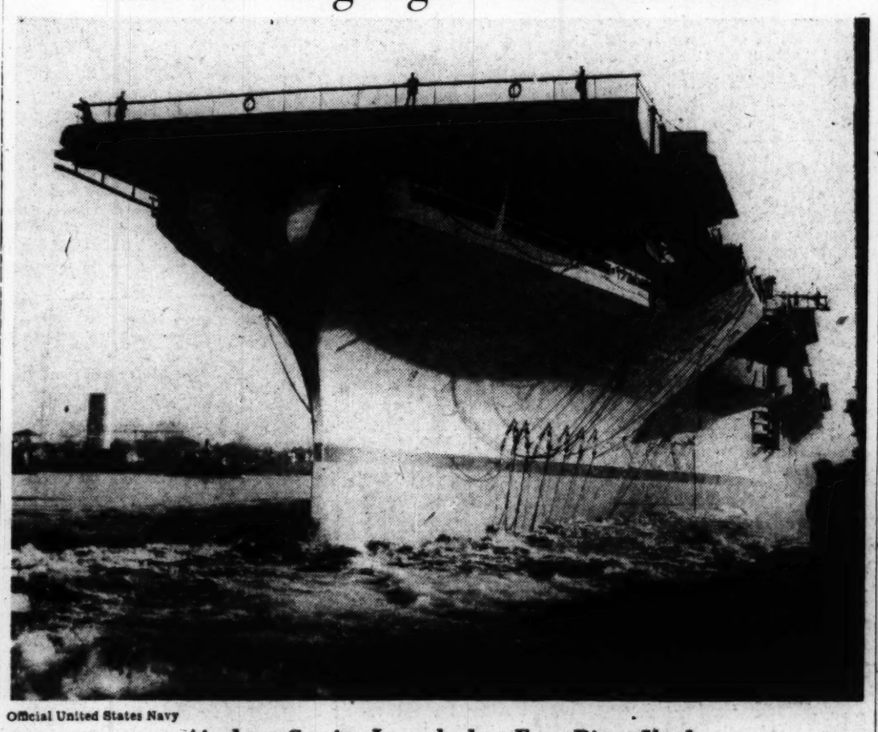
Over the week end, a four-day battle between U-boats and planes and a large British convoy between the Azores and Portugal, in which the Germans used glider bombs, apparently ended in the Germans being driven off.

Italy:

American and British troops, driving four miles inland, are less than 30 miles from Rome and

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Hancock Highlights Boston's Pride



Official United States Navy

Airplane Carrier Launched at Fore River Yard

U. S. S. Hancock, aircraft carrier, third vessel to be named for the notable Boston signer of the Declaration of Independence, and fourth of the "Essex" class to be launched at the Fore River Yard, today went down the ways of the Bethlehem Steel Company at 10:30 a. m. Navy and Yard officials pronounced it a "perfect launching day," with sun shining and high barometer, a phenomenon that has occurred with virtually every carrier launching at the Yard.

Story of launching: Page 2

'Heaviest Yet' Barrage Meets German Air Raid on London

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 24—German propaganda claims that the Luftwaffe bombing raids on London Friday night, Jan. 21, and early Saturday morning were the "heaviest yet" can only make Londoners smile.

The official British account of these air attacks is that some damage was done and some casualties caused in the London area by a force of some 90 bombers which came across from France and of which only about 30 reached the Capital.

This dry official language, however, gives little hint as to what the raid meant to the average Londoner. To some people of the city it meant trouble and tragedy, of course. But Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels would have been less far from the truth if he had said that not the raid but the antiaircraft barrage which met the German planes was the "heaviest yet."

Certainly Londoners were not left in any doubt on this score. Both the evening and early morning air-raid alerts were among the noisiest the Capital has ever listened to, with all sorts of strange new sounds which suggested the Capital's defense had been given added variety as well as added volume. An unusual number of flares gave an almost festive air of fireworks display to the scene.

Reaction Described

But as for the raid itself being heavy: I believe my own case is quite typical of the average Londoner's reaction—it only takes the sound of about one bomb whistling down to make me get under bedcovers, and when I hear two or three I drift rapidly downstairs. But during the first Friday night's raid I was on the streets of central London and only took cover in doorways from falling shrapnel; while during the early Saturday morning raid I did not hear a single bomb fall and I did not leave my bedroom though it was on the next to the top floor.

But a still better indication of how far the raid was from being anything vaguely resembling the "heaviest yet" came the next morning.

Even Bomb Ignored

During the big London blitz of 1940-1941, after a normal night attack it became a matter of course to emerge in the morning and find the streets everywhere littered with broken glass and debris, while a great many streets were shut off by the police with

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

Small Plants Are Sought To Lead Return to Peace

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Small manufacturing companies, already handicapped by their disadvantages in going into war production, must now be given adequate preference by the Government to enable them to readjust to peace, William B. Donham, Chafrman of the New England Board of Governors of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, pointed out here today.

"This is a very serious matter to New England and to small concerns all over the country, Mr. Donham, who is former Dean of the Harvard Business School, said. "The problem of converting back to peace will be more severe than the difficulties of small business in entering on war production.

"The sure way to go totalitarian is to ruin our little companies. We ought to do everything possible to preserve the great number of small companies, for they will in turn preserve us from being controlled by great corporations and by great labor unions, and eventually by a totalitarian government."

More Raw Materials

A larger allocation to small plants of the raw materials now becoming available was advised by Dean Donham, who as Regional Chairman of the Smaller War Plants organization has special opportunity to study the situation of the "little fellows."

Experiments with release of materials to plants with 10 to 15 employees, which were announced last week by the National War Production Board, were adjudged by the New England leader as too small. He counseled extending as soon as possible the allotment of civilian supplies to companies with up to 100 employees. He particularly urged that the experiment being tried in three other regions be extended to apply to New England.

"There would be no harm in a blanket release of materials no longer needed for war purposes to companies with as many as 100 employees," Dean Donham continued. "Let them make anything they can with their new supplies. Most of the products of these small concerns would be used locally, and would not take a great amount of materials anyway.

"This would be doing something to stabilize the postwar world in the way we all look forward to. It would also be doing something to offset the very unfortunate treatment forced on small plants by the necessities of winning the war.

"The exigencies of the war naturally caused war contracts to be placed first with the big companies —otherwise we should already have been beaten by Germany. The little concerns had to take the tag-end.

"Many small companies have never been able to convert themselves to war production, because of the nature of their equipment, and have just been hanging on in the hope of re-establishing themselves after the war.

"Now with extremely high wages and costs, the uncertainties of production are very much greater than before the war. Obviously we shall have to have some government controls during the transition period.

Face Many Handicaps

"Small establishments will generally struggle under several handicaps not carried by the big concerns, in that small companies could not afford to maintain a sales organization and advertising staff during the war period. They will be at a disadvantage in marketing and finance.

"I think the big companies are just as much opposed as anybody to the big companies grabbing all the business.

"Certainly it is a very critical problem, and if you don't start the small companies into getting back into civilian business pretty early, they are going to find severe drawbacks in their way.

"They need help, and help such as at this time only the Government can give. The chief source of possible assistance is offered by the release of raw materials which will enable many of the little fellows to make civilian goods.

"However, no policy has as yet been worked out by the Government. Materials are no longer the bottleneck in war production. What to do with the small amounts which are now becoming available makes a question which I grant is very difficult to answer.

"The quantities that can be spared should be released to small plants in sufficient volume to offset the penalties which small business has had to undergo."

Connecticut Governor Asks For War Absentee-Voting Act

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 24 (AP) —Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin asked the Connecticut Legislature, convened today in a special "war emergency session," to enact legislation which would "assure every man and woman in the armed forces that they may vote" in the 1944 municipal, state and national elections.

He designated such legislation as "the first measure of importance" on the legislative agenda in a prepared address to a joint meeting of the House and Senate, saying that "whatever action the Federal Congress may ultimately take, it is our duty as a State to do everything that we can to see to it that our people who are away will have a full and fair chance to be made voters and to cast their votes in the coming elections."

Although Connecticut now has an absentee voting law, this and other existing voting legislation, said the Governor, is "designed for days of peace."

At another point, he said:

"You have been called into special session because several matters of an emergency nature confront your State government and your prompt action is needed if we are to continue upon the basis that 'the winning of the war' is the principal concern of our State government."

The legislators convened at Hartford at 11 a. m. today for a special session of the 1943 General Assembly called by Governor Baldwin to consider seven specific matters.

Although party chiefs said they hoped to confine the business to the Governor's agenda, there were indications bills not on the official list would be introduced and pressed for consideration.

Among the bills not included in the agenda but considered likely to be introduced are a State Labor Relations Act sponsored by labor interests and an act to repeal the state tax on towns, which has the support of several legislators in both Houses.

Senator John L. Sullivan (D) of New Britain, also will introduce a resolution calling for a legislative investigation into the purchase and repair of the new Governor's mansion.

Governor Baldwin listed the proposed election law changes first among subjects for consideration in his proclamation. Other proposals were that the legislators where his war emergency powers, which expire Feb. 1; consider the milk problem; extend the voting hours for this year; restore the nine-day period of grace allowed before a verbal lease can be terminated for non-payment of rent; authorize the State or one or more municipalities to acquire and maintain an airport jointly; and empower Bristol to acquire additional water supply.

Cambridge Major Heads State in Air

Arthur H. Tully, Jr., of Cambridge, a Civil Air Patrol Major, has been appointed State Director of Aeronautics by the Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission.

The new Director, who succeeds Capt. John W. Lasell of Whitinsville, Army Air Forces officer now reported missing in the Burma area, is a security analyst and investigator for the Massachusetts Investment Trust. He is executive officer of the Massachusetts C. A. P. wing.

ADAMS and SWETT

10% Discount Sale of ORIENTALS

These rugs, from estates, dealers' closed out stocks and other sources have been expertly cleaned. With 10% discount on these already low prices, the savings opportunities are exceptional. Here are typical values.

KAZAK, 4 x 7, in rich blues and cream, good design, $95

KATCHLEY BOKHARA, 4-1 x 4-6, semi-antique, soft colorings $98

KAZAK, 5-6 x 9, in soft blue coloring $125

BIJAR RUNNERS, 3-5x15-8, price for the pair $275

SEROUK, 8-9 x 11-5, soft blue background, rose border, $295

MESHED, 9 x 12, soft rose and blue coloring $325

KERMANSHAH, new rug, 8-2 x 12-4, dark background, colorful $475

1299 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
CORNER OF COLUMBIA ROAD—
EDWARD EVERETT SQ.—DORCHESTER

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Dependable Rug Cleaners Since 1856

Celebration Of Maritime Academy Near

Although the Massachusetts Maritime Academy—formerly the Massachusetts Nautical School—completed 50 years of nautical education by the Commonwealth with the graduation of March 26, 1943, the 100th class to receive diplomas will become alumni with the exercises to be held in April. Special recognition of the event is expected at the time.

Eighty-five cadets have just been admitted to the Academy, which operates from a shore base at the State Teachers College at Hyannis, Mass., one of the largest classes admitted since the first cadets enrolled on April 5, 1893, following legislative authority to establish a nautical school, granted June 11, 1891.

Prior to the outbreak of the war, the Massachusetts Nautical School was considered unique among the State's educational institutions in that its classes were held on the deck of a naval vessel and its cadets lived aboard the ship. Its work is continuous throughout the year. With two entering classes and two graduations a year, the school offers a technical education coupled with the advantages of foreign travel.

By Act of Congress

While the school was authorized by the Legislature in 1891, it actually had its inception in an Act of Congress that was passed on June 20, 1874, the purpose of which was to encourage the establishment of nautical schools in seaboard states. The Act gave the Secretary of the Navy authority to furnish a suitable vessel with all equipment, for the benefit of any nautical school established at any port specified in the Act, provided application was made by the Governor of the State.

In consequence of the Act, the New York Nautical School was established in 1876, the Pennsylvania Nautical School in 1884 and a vessel was loaned to the Massachusetts Nautical School in 1892. Since then other states have set up similar educational institutions.

Maintained by the Massachusetts Department of Education with financial assistance from the United States Government, the school offers instruction in seamanship, navigation, electrical and marine engineering, preparing its students for a career as deck and engineroom officers in the American merchant marine.

Continued Career

The majority of the more than 2,200 graduates of the school have continued a lifelong seafaring career, according to F. Palmer Harrington, Secretary of the school. The graduates hold responsible positions on American merchant ships from captain and chief engineer down to junior officers, as well as high executive offices ashore, he pointed out.

The course of study and practical work during the present emergency has been reduced to approximately 16 months of which six months are spent on board ship. Prior to the war, there was no shore base at Hyannis, and the cadets lived aboard the schoolship which was moored at Boston except for the four-month summer cruise abroad.

Graduates are qualified to sit for Federal examination as junior deck or engineroom officers and are eligible for commissions as ensigns in the United States Naval Reserve.

Students entering the Academy make a clothing deposit of $200, a graduation deposit of $50, and pay a service fee of $100. When the course is half completed there is required an additional clothing fund deposit of $50 and a service fee of $100.

Upon graduation any unexpended clothing fund money and the graduation deposit are returned to the student but the graduation deposit is forfeited to the State upon failure to graduate for any reason. Students are enrolled in the United States Maritime Service and are entitled to pay of $65 a month and an initial clothing allowance of $75 from the Federal Government.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vicinity: Fair with little change in temperature tonight. Moderate temperatures Tuesday with increasing cloudiness followed by rain at night. Light to gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair slightly colder tonight, little change in temperature Tuesday, with increasing cloudiness followed by snow at night.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and little change in temperature tonight. Moderate temperatures Tuesday with increasing cloudiness, followed by rain or snow at night.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 11:22 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet
Tuesday, 11:38 a. m.; height, 11.5 feet

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

CALL Curtis for LUMBER CHA. 0313 BOSTON

Attending Launching of U. S. S. Hancock

Official United States Navy

Sponsor of New Fleet Addition and Others

Sponsor of the huge $60,000,000 carrier Hancock, funds for which were subscribed by the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, was Mrs. DeWitt C. Ramsay, left, holding sponsor bouquet; in center, Rear Admiral DeWitt C. Ramsay, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, U. S. N., and, right, Mrs. Paul F. Clark, wife of Vice-President of John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Flood of Complaints Pour Into Rent Control Office of the OPA

Continued from Page 1

bathroom is a capital improvement in the eyes of the rent control officials, but not if the new bathroom was put in as far back as 1936, which was found to be the basis for one landlord's petition for higher rents.

Everyone knows and most rent control officials agree that freezing rents has put the tenant "in the saddle" as opposed to the landlord. It naturally follows that grave injustices are being done to many decent landlords in the effort to peg the unscrupulous. At the same time, rent authorities insist that landlords as a whole are much better off today than they have been in more than a decade.

For property owners there are two lines of escape from the burden of frozen rents. One is that vacancies are practically nonexistent. Another is that repairs to property are no longer required on a competitive basis demanding heavy outlays for modernization to obtain business.

Confused Picture

Rent control in Greater Boston presents a confused picture of bustling OPA workers peering out over great stacks of tenant and landlord petitions, of landlords faced with rising costs of operation with small chance of taking up the slack by rising rents, of some landlords stooping to doubtful methods of obtaining higher rents and of many tenants moving out of their homes by order of the landlord without knowing their rights as tenants under rent controls.

As to who suffers or benefits most from rent controls, the tenant or landlord, the Division's records indicate little preference. Both are hard nuts to crack in the varied instances that pop out of the files to confound rent officials with vivid flashes of human nature in action.

One landlord petitioned for a rent increase because he had insulated his roof. That was a capital improvement, hence all right in the eyes of rent control officials. But it seems that the landlord lived on the second floor and the tenants on the first. Hence the insulation job benefited only the landlord in greater living comforts and lower heating bills. The rise was disallowed.

Many are the landlords who were caught short because they were trying to be kind to young couples with little money, taking them in at uneconomic rents on the promise of higher rents when the tenant's wages allowed. Freezing of rents as of March 1, 1942, carried these rents back to inequitable levels.

Tenants are equally disturbing to the peace of rent officials. One mother and her daughter, for instance, who lived on the first floor of a two-family house, were compelled to move upstairs when a new owner moved into the lower floor. The upstairs, being colder, they demanded more heat. Told to use a coal stove and fireplace which the owner had fueled, the tenants refused because "building fires is too dirty." They moved rather than use the coal.

Property owners have been discovered getting around rent controls by verbal agreements with tenants who pay more per month on the owner's promise of modernization. The $5 extra a month thus comes under the head of a contribution for improvements, rather than rent. At least that's what the landlord thinks.

On the other hand there is the landlord who orally projected a rent increase in February effective for tenants on March 15. Ignorant of the rent control law effective in November, 1942, as of March 1st, the owner continued to collect the higher rents until March, 1943. Finding himself in error he was asked if he should not refund the over-payment to November, 1942. He voluntarily refunded to March 1st.

Another type of landlord, owning large apartment blocks, petitioned for rent increases because he had bought a plot of land behind the apartments "for the recreation of apartment house children." Rent chiefs nodded their heads approvingly. That was capital improvement. Come to find out, the recreational lot was bought solely to keep an industrial plant from getting it, and not for recreation.

Thus the merry-go-round of rent control continues to satisfy tenants in the main that their rents might otherwise have been much higher than they are, while dissatisfying a large segment of landlords whose incomes have failed through rent freezings to keep pace with the uncontrolled rise in operational costs.

Men Overseas Thinking of Vote

Members of the armed services on duty overseas are definitely thinking about their right to vote, it was asserted today by Lieut. Raymond W. Schlapp, former Republican State Representative from Methuen, who has been on active duty with the United States Navy for nearly two years.

In a call at the State House with his wife, Mrs. Alyce L. Schlapp, who was elected to his seat in the House, Lieutenant Schlapp said, "The boys are thinking about their rights and privileges when they see the way they have been abrogated in other countries."

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Mrs. Sayward will give a talk on "Storied Tapestries" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Matthew Lockhart, baritone, and Grace Davis, accompanist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Paul A. Harsch, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Church Edifice, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, at 7:45 p. m.

Ludlow Griscom will give a lecture on "The Bird in Nature. Its Adaptability. Its Variation in Abundance. Responses to Changes in Environments. Climatic Change. Civilization" in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 5

New Carrier Enters Water At Fore River

Latest of a powerful series of mighty aircraft carriers being added to the United States fleet, the U. S. S. Hancock, was launched today at the Fore River shipyard in Quincy.

Sponsor of the huge $60,000,000 carrier was Mrs. DeWitt C. Ramsey, wife of Rear Admiral Ramsey, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics in the Navy Department at Washington.

The Hancock, being built by the same yard which turned out the Lexington and Wasp, as well as other powerful fighting ships, is the third ship in American naval history to be named for John Hancock, first signer of the Declaration of Independence.

The first Hancock was one of 13 frigates authorized by resolution of the Continental Congress in 1775, while the second went into the Navy service from the War Department in 1902, seeing service in South American waters prior to the first World War, during which the vessel served as a troop transport.

Dimensions of the new aircraft carrier are not disclosed but the Navy lists it as of the Essex class, displacing upwards of 25,000 tons. Essex Class carriers, including the Lexington and Wasp which replaced carriers of the same names sunk by the Japanese, are listed to carry "eighty-plus planes."

The Navy announced that the Hancock is equipped with the latest developments in effective armament and defensive powers.

The carrier was paid for by a special sale of war bonds by the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., Rear Admiral Ramsey told 300 members of the insurance company's staff at a formal dinner at the Copley-Plaza last night. The dinner was in honor of Mrs. Ramsey as sponsor for the vessel.

Admiral Ramsey said that the lessons which the Navy has learned in the design technique of this class over a long period of years will be incorporated in the carrier Hancock.

"She will have a complement of the finest types of fighting, bombing, and torpedo planes in production in the world today. The men who will fly these planes have been through a course of training which not only guarantees skill in operation of the equipment but the highest possible degree of personal physical endurance and fortitude," he said.

"When we add to such assets the name of the prospective commanding officer of the Hancock—Capt. Fred C. Dickey—we have a combination which I know will play its full and effective part in blasting the enemy from his inmost strongholds in the Pacific."

Medal to Officer For Attacking Sub

Attack on and possible sinking of a Nazi submarine in the North Atlantic, previously unannounced, was made public recently when Coast Guard officials disclosed that Lieut. Commander Francis C. Pollard of Fairhaven was presented the Legion of Merit medal by Commodore W. N. Derby, District Coast Guard Officer at Boston. The award was made by Rear Admiral R. E. Ingersoll, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, in the name of President Roosevelt.

The action occurred June 18 1942, when the cutter Northland, under command of Lieut. Commander Pollard, was 10 days at sea. Sound detectors were used, depth charges dropped, and an oil slick continued to come to the surface for 10 hours.

Speaker at China Relief To Tell About Guerrillas

Guerrilla warfare in China will be the subject of a speech by Mrs. Paul Schmid at tomorrow's weekly luncheon at headquarters of United China Relief, 367 Boylston Street. Known in China as Lei Wah-so, Mrs. Schmid was a student at Lingnan University, Canton, and fled with 1,000 others when the Japanese invaded the City. While escaping into Free China she became acquainted with guerrilla activities.

Prof. Reginald R. Goodell

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 24 (AP) —Prof. Reginald Rusden Goodell, who passed on here last night, was retired head of the romance language department of Simmons College. After his retirement at Simmons where he served 31 years, Professor Goodell taught Spanish at Westbrook Junior College.

Professor Goodell, a native of Portland, was a graduate of Westbrook Seminary, received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Bowdoin College and his Master of Arts from John Hopkins. In 1914 he traveled through South America as a representative of the Pan-American Association.

U. S. Employment Service Seeks Men for Hawaii

War Activities in New England

Many additional men are needed for civilian employment at the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard, the Navy Department announced today through the manager of the Boston office of the United States Employment Service of the War Manpower Commission.

"This is the most urgent of all recruiting programs being conducted for Federal agencies today," the manager said. "To men who are citizens of the United States and who are not employed in war work in their highest skills, the Navy Department offers free transportation to Hawaii, comfortable quarters and good meals at very low cost, and employment in many occupations at highest rates of compensation.

"A little over two years from the time it was the scene of the devastating blow which plunged the nation into war, Hawaii has been transformed from the garden spot of a pleasure-loving people into the site of the greatest naval base of that people who are now grimly determined to win the war as quickly and cheaply as possible," the manager said.

"As a naval and military center, it has no equal throughout the world today. The Pearl Harbor Navy Yard is a giant repair basin for Uncle Sam's ships and a service station of tremendous proportions on 24-hour duty for the Pacific Fleet. But this outpost relies on the mainland for the materials and men to make it effective, and now laborers and helpers of many kinds, skilled electricians, machinists, pipefitters, welders, gas burners, and other tradesmen are being called to volunteer for this most vital civilian duty.

"Men between the ages of 16 and 62 who are physically qualified citizens and can read and speak English can now be sent on their way from New England within a short time. They should first report to the nearest United States Employment Service Office or Civil Service representative. If found qualified, they will be notified in four or five days to obtain a permit from their Local Selective Service Board to depart from the country, and other necessary papers. Men classified as 1-A, except those who are married and have children born before Sept. 14, 1942, will not be considered."

Chaplains Honored

The eleventh Annual Good Will Dinner of the Temple Ohabei Shalom Brotherhood, to be held tomorrow evening, will be in honor of United States naval chaplains, it is announced by David Gould, President of the Temple Brotherhood. Guests of honor and principal speakers include Capt. Roy L. Lewis, District Chaplain, First Naval District; Lieut. Charles E. Shulman, Chaplain, Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.; and Lieut Michael J. MacInnes, Chaplain, Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I. Tributes to the heroic chaplains in both the Army and Navy will be given by Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, Commandant of the First Naval District, and Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding General of the First Service Command.

"Rooms" Are Dedicated

In behalf of the officers and enlisted men of Camp McKay, Brig. Gen. Clarence O. Kells, Commanding Officer of the Boston Port of Embarkation, has accepted the gift of complete furnishings and equipment for the five recreation rooms at the Camp from the United Lodge of Masons, of Brookline. Camp McKay, on Dorchester Bay, is the newest embarkation point barracks in the Boston area. Each room was individually furnished with the thought uppermost to convey the feeling of home. The lamps, rugs, carpets, pictures, draperies, writing tables, desks, chairs, and books were all selected for comfort.

New England Votes in Congress

Several important rollcalls took place in Congress during the week of Jan. 15 through Jan. 22. New England votes on these rollcalls follow:

The House

On the bill providing mustering-out pay of $100 for service in the United States and $300 for overseas duty (Passed 387 to 0):

Yeas

Bates, Clason, Curley, Gifford, Goodwin, Holmes, Lane, McCormack, Martin, Philbin, Rogers, Treadway and Wigglesworth of Mass.; Compton, McWilliams, Miller, Monkiewicz and Talbot of Conn.; Fellows, Hale and Smith of Maine; Merrow and Stearns of N. H.; Fogarty of R. I.; Plumley of Vt.

Not Voting

Herter of Mass.; Luce of Conn.; Forand of R. I.

The Senate

On a proposal to strike from the tax bill a provision requiring labor unions, farm co-operatives and other nonprofit organizations to file financial returns annually to the U. S. Treasury (Rejected, 34-43):

Yeas

Walsh of Mass.; Danaher of Conn.; Tobey of N. H.; Gerry and Green of R. I.; Aiken of Vt.

Nays

Lodge of Mass.; Maloney of Conn.; Brewster and White of Maine; Austin of Vt.

Not Voting

Bridges of N. H.

On an amendment (to pending tax legislation) proposed to suspend for the duration of the war the 10 cents a pound tax on oleomargarine colored yellow to resemble butter (Rejected 23 to 55):

Yeas

None.

Nays

Lodge and Walsh of Mass.; Danaher and Maloney of Conn.; Brewster and White of Maine; Bridges and Tobey of N. H.; Gerry and Green of R. I.; Aiken and Austin of Vt.

'Hold-the-Line' Taxation Policy Held Unsound in Its Application to Boston

State Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long's advice to Massachusetts cities and towns urging no reduction in tax rates in order that cash reserves may be enlarged for postwar needs, has "no meaning" for Boston, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau has announced.

"Hold-the-line taxation" as advocated by Commissioner Long may be sound in "some favored city or town which happens to find a surplus on its hands and which already enjoys a moderate tax rate," but this does not apply in Boston, the Bureau said in a recent bulletin.

The Bureau cited several reasons why Boston should give consideration to a reduction of tax rates despite the book deficit of $8,750,000.

"(1) A tax rate reduction would contribute to confidence in the city administration and demonstrate that Boston is able to seize any advantages which are inherent in present day conditions.

"(2) Any reduction in the tax rate, accompanied by a decrease in the property tax levy, would benefit Boston's principal source of revenue and thereby brace the city.

"(3) At a time when local property taxes have been reduced all over the Commonwealth, a reduction in Boston would simply conform with the main trend of municipal finance in Massachusetts."

Soldier in Africa 'Thanks' Red Cross With $20 for Fund

Already the Boston Metropolitan Chapter, American Red Cross, has a $20 contribution to chalk up against its drive for some $4,000,000—although the drive will not start until March 1.

William Chamberlain, Executive Secretary, received the check from Lieut. Lewis Armistead, in civilian life a clerk at the State Street Trust Company and now with a bomber squadron in Italy.

With his contribution, Lieutenant Armistead wrote: "I had a few hours in Constantine one night; it's about 150 miles west of Tunis, and we went up to the Red Cross club and had a snack supper and American doughnuts and coffee which can't be beaten. All from a good-looking American girl.

"Down here we get doughnuts and coffee after each mission. The Red Cross is really doing the most wonderful job every place I've been. . . . I'm enclosing a check which is my way of saying thanks."

Equal Pay Finding Is Made for Women

Lower pay for jobs traditionally known as women's jobs is disapproved by the New England War Labor Board in a decision reaffirming equal pay for equal work. The Board's judgment was unanimous.

The case came up from the American Brass Company at Ansonia, Conn., through a job evaluation plan. The company claimed that since 35 of the 562 jobs involved had historically been regarded as women's jobs with 10 cents an hour lower pay, this differential should be continued in the newly studied rates.

The Board ordered a 10-cent-an-hour raise for the 35 women dating back to May 3, 1943. Previously the National War Labor Board had pronounced for equal pay for equal work, and it has been estimated that four-fifths of the war plants are working on this basis.

Both From North Carolina

United States Army Signal Corps

Lieutenant and Rookie Get Together

Robbie Wood, cashier at the Hotel Statler, Boston, hears from her fellow North Carolinian, Lieut. Scott Dyer of the Air-WAC, what it takes to join up. It must have been attractive, because Miss Wood is now a private and leaves soon for basic training.

Recognition of Bolivia By U. S. Is Not Expected

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 — The issue of American recognition of the new Bolivian Government cannot be put off much longer. In step with the fast flow of the following events the State Department is soon expected to refuse diplomatic recognition to the Villarroel Government:

1. Dr. Enrique de Lozada, confidential agent of the Revolutionary Junta in Washington, resigned his month-old post because of the failure of the new regime to include representatives of the pro-democratic Leftist Revolutionary Party in the Cabinet.

2. Uruguay and Cuba decided over the week end not to establish diplomatic relations with the new Government at La Paz.

3. The Uruguayan newspaper La Razon printed a letter purporting to be one from the Political Bureau of the German Embassy in Buenos Aires instructing Nazi agents in South America to break up the Pan-Amercan bloc this year.

4. An Argentine consul on his way to Barcelona, Spain, was seized by the British at Trinidad as an enemy agent and later relieved of his post by Buenos Aires because of apparently compromising conduct.

Peru Takes Action

5. Vice-Admiral Jonas H. Ingram of the United States Navy, Commander of the Allied Forces in the South Atlantic told a press conference that in his personal capacity he felt Argentina should change its policy and work with the Pan-American Bloc.

6. Peru ordered the liquidation of all German-owned banks and other Axis property.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull's recent explanation for the delay in action on Bolivian recognition that the part played in the coup by foreign and pro-Axis forces would have to be investigated, hinted at these developments. Should the United States now follow Cuba and Uruguay's lead in the nonrecognition parade, the other American countries are generally expected to do likewise.

Dr. Lozada's resignation as the Junta's confidential agent here hinges on its failure to take P. I. R. (Revolutionary Party) elements into the Government. He explained here today that he only took the job on the understanding the new regime would be 100 per cent pro-United Nations, that it would work to improve the conditions of the working class, and that it would be representative.

His successor here will be Fernando Iturralde who arrived here a few days ago from La Paz with the aim of explaining the new regime to skeptics in the State Department. Dr. Lozada who resigned from the office of Inter-American Affairs to take the job as confidential agent, said he would not return to that bureau.

If and when the United States, Brazil and other American countries follow Uruguay and Cuba in refusing diplomatic recognition of Bolivia it is expected that some official disclosure of just what "outside influences" were felt to have precipitated the Dec. 20 coup will be made.

Mr. Iturralde is doing everything he can here to explain the new regime and put it in the best light. The Villarroel Government is going to declare war against the Axis as soon as Parliament convenes, he told a press conference yesterday. Former President Penaranda, he added, never asked for that.

Bid for First Hand 'Look See'

He also extended an invitation from President Villarroel to United States press organizations, labor federations and university students to visit Bolivia and see for themselves that the new regime was truly democratic.

Bolivian reaction to the Uruguayan and Cuban refusal to recognize the Bolivian Revolutionary Junta was as expected. It called such action a violation of international law and left the impression that should the United States also refuse recognition, La Paz might be thrown completely into the Argentine camp.

The nice issue then arises as to whether the break in the Pan American front can be limited to Argentina and Bolivia or whether other neighboring nationalistic governments can be pulled into the Buenos Aires orbit. Consideration of this and similar involved problems is no doubt what is holding up Mr. Hull's anticipated report.

Russians Fully Occupied Now, Foreign Policy Speaker Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—No informed and responsible member of the United Nations can ask for Russian participation in the Pacific war at this time, Edward C. Carter, Secretary-General of Institute of Public Relations, declared at a luncheon of the Foreign Policy Association at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here Jan. 22.

Such a suggestion would be particularly inopportune in view of the fact that the Red Army is daily disposing of more Nazi troops than all the rest of the United Nations together, Mr. Carter added. He has recently returned from a trip to China, India, and Russia.

Mr. Carter cited the record of China as a United Nations ally, recalling that the seven years' war waged by the Chinese under the leadership of Chiang Kai-shek immobilized a huge body of Japanese troops that could have been used, probably with a real measure of success, to follow up initial Japanese victories in the Far East. He had found general and enthusiastic support of the Chinese Generalissimo among all parties while he was there, and scotched any rumors of a separate Chinese peace with Japan. The relations between China and the Soviet Union are most friendly, he said.

Mr. Carter declared that given adequate armament, the Chinese army could mount a substantial offensive against Japan, adding that "it should be recognized that thus far United Nations military equipment for China is negligible by any standard, whether that of European armies or the Chinese army in former years.

Daugherty Urges Management Voice

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Carroll R. Daugherty, Director of the Wage Stabilization Division of the National War Labor Board, suggested Jan. 22 that in the post-war years labor unions put emphasis on a voice in management and on collective bargaining on a nation-wide basis, by industries.

Mr. Daugherty, former economics professor at Hunter College, also said in an address for the American Economics Association and American Political Science Association that "co-operation of unions and employers in the common long-run interest is not only possible but also absolutely essential if American democracy is to survive and flourish."

Missouri's Launching Due Next Saturday

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—The world's most formidable battleship — the Missouri — will be launched next Saturday at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn.

The modern monster of the sea will be sponsored by Miss Mary Margaret Truman, daughter of Senator Harry S. Truman, of Independence, Mo., in a simple ceremony attended mostly by shipyard workers.

The Missouri, a 45,000-ton (52,600 tons when loaded) battlewagon, will be finished nine months ahead of schedule. She is a sister ship of the Iowa and New Jersey.

Radically altered since original designs, the ship contains all of the latest devices developed during this war. The final cost will approximate $100,000,000.

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They Put Wings on a 15-Room House

Associated Press

Flying Boat Mars Now in the Navy

Built by the Glenn L. Martin Company of Baltimore, this huge aircraft, said to be the largest in the world, is shown taxiing on the surface preparatory to taking off in her final test before being taken over by the Navy. This test was a nonstop flight of 34 hours 17 minutes, and was successful, and the Mars is now a part of the United States fleet as a transport. It is announced she can take a heavy cargo to any place on earth in less than five days. It has a wing spread of 200 feet and an over-all length of 175 feet.

Mars Flies Pacific to Hawaii At 185-Mile-an-Hour Average

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, Jan. 24 (AP)—The 15 crewmen of the Flying Boat Mars, world's largest aircraft now in United States Navy service, have another reason to be proud of this Goliath of the skies.

Its four 2,200-horsepower engines brought the 37½-ton plane plus the crew, 20 passengers and 14,000 pounds of cargo from San Francisco Bay to Pearl Harbor in 13 hours and 8 minutes.

That's averaging 185 miles per hour for the approximately 2,400 statute miles which the plane spanned to end its first flight in the Pacific war theater yesterday.

The plane, skippered by Lieut. Commander William A. Coney of Baltimore, Md., didn't alight immediately upon arriving over Pearl Harbor, but circled for nearly two hours awaiting daylight.

To the men who make up its crew—and nine of them have been with the Mars a year and a half—the flying boat isn't merely an oversize boxcar with wings, although it does weigh nearly 75 tons when loaded and has the space of a 15-room house.

"She's a great ship," W. H. Perry of Baltimore, Naval Inspector, said proudly.

The Navy took over the Mars last Thanksgiving Day, and after completion of her trip here Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander of the Pacific Fleet, said that the ship would help fill the need for air transportation, and that there would be use for every plane sent out here.

The Mars' time to Honolulu bettered her 160-mile per hour average made on a 4,375-mile trip recently from Patuxent River, Md., to Natal, Brazil, when she carried vital cargo for the Navy.

He Flew on Mars

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

The "15-room house" seemed to pause 3,000 feet above and slightly to the northward of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. It tilted sharply up on one edge, wheeled gently and gracefully through almost a complete circle, and leveled off in the direction of the Berkeley Hills. We who were gazing through an open and very drafty "kitchen" window could have counted the toy automobiles on that toy bridge almost directly below us.

The "15-room house" is the United States Navy's great cargo flying boat Mars, technically the XPB2MIR—the criptic letters and numerals meaning experimental patrol bomber in which two minor and one major change have been made converting it into a transport plane. It has a wingspan of 200 feet and the capacity of a 15-room house.

The Mars has just joined the Pacific Fleet; joined the war in the Pacific. Twenty others like it have just been ordered by the Navy from the builders, the Glenn L. Martin Company of Baltimore, Md. The 20 will incorporate improvements and refinements which have been worked out in the two years of testing, re-designing, and re-testing given this great sky-freighter, which is described by the Navy as "the biggest operating heavier-than-air craft in the world."

Conversation is fairly easy in the Mars when it is in full flight. Its four big Cyclone motors (2,200 horsepower each) are so far outboard that the sound drifts astern more than it does in smaller ships. Any member of the 16-man crew can rattle off eight world records his ship set on its recent epic nonstop flight from Patuxent River, Maryland, to Natal, Brazil. The big ship took 13,000 pounds of Christmas mail for the armed forces on that trip. It has taken aloft a "pay load" of 35,000 pounds —17½ tons. Its gross weight on the takeoff at Patuxent, 148,500 pounds—74¼ tons.

All of this record and a lot more of sheer personal praise as you drift comfortably along from over San Jose back up to the Golden Gate. Most airplane crews are enthusiastic about their "ships." The Mars crew is enthusiastic in proportion to its great size. The feeling extends in all directions. "The finest crew in the world," Lieut.-Commander William E. Coney, the pilot and captain, said quietly.

If you can remove your gaze from the fascinating maze of instruments and gadgets in front of, and above, and almost surrounding the pilot and co-pilot up on the "front porch," you can look beyond them and ahead to see what's coming, or over their shoulders and almost straight down. A busy shipyard, for instance, with eight or ten ships in various stages of red paint and construction, is a wondrous sight from high overhead. The firefly welding torches almost unanimously quit gleaming as the Mars approaches.

Literally dozens of other airplanes, some small, some large, came near as we loafed along at 140 knots, to pay their respects to the largest of them all. They would waggle their wings, or the pilots would high-sign with their hands. Cameramen in some of them made pictures. They would stay near us a while, then veer away or downward, and seem to be traveling sideways.

'Old Rubber Here' Sign No Reflection on Checks

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 24 (AP)—Sign over a basket confronting income tax payers as they present their checks to the cashier of the Internal Revenue Department:

"Throw all old rubber here."

No reflection on the customers, insists the Bureau—it's a feature of the salvage drive.

Simpler Income Tax Plan Is Proposed to Congress

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Drastic simplification of the income tax laws was propsed today by Representative Frank Carlson (R) of Kansas, who would:

1. Provide for only one tax on personal incomes, with a single base and a single set of rates and exemptions, through merger of the victory tax with the regular income tax.

2. Eliminate the necessity of filing returns in the case of persons whose tax liability is substantially withheld at the source, but permit returns to be filed at the taxpayers' option. (This would affect 30,000,000 of the approximately 50,000,000 taxpayers and in general cover those who are not now required to file declaration of estimated tax).

3. Permit use of the short form of return by taxpayers with up to $5,000 gross income. (Present limit is $3,000.)

4. Strip down the short and long form of return.

5. Give taxpayers until Jan. 15 following the close of the taxable year in which to file an amended declaration of their estimated tax and thereby avoid penalty for any underestimate." "This," said Mr. Carlson, "will eliminate the guessing contest in the present law which has resulted in so much irritation and confusion."

Removed from further tax obligation would be those small taxpayers now subject to the victory tax but whose earnings are not enough to come within the regular income tax levies.

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Not one war worker has had to lose one hour's work through shortage of electricity.

Not one blue service star in any American window has turned to gold for lack of anything electricity could send to the battlefields.

Not one war plant has had to stop making any war material because it couldn't get electricity.

Yet you have never had to black out your lights or shut off your radio for want of that magic current that is doing such a war job.

The record of the electric power industry in the war has been one of the glorious chapters in the history of American industry.

Electric power has been the backbone of the American grand strategy of saving American lives by overwhelming the enemy with sheer weight of mechanical equipment.

For electricity is the mightiest material force in the world. It moves most of the machinery in this country. In this war of mechanism, one of America's greatest guarantees of victory is in the fact that we possess so much more power than any other nation . . . *40% of all the electric power in the world.*

Your electricity is one of the greatest bargains in your budget today. You get about twice as much for your money as you did 15 years ago.

Westinghouse is proud to have been able to help the electric power industry get ready for the tremendous job it has done in these war years. We are sure Americans stand at the threshold of fabulous new things in the field of electricity in the years of peace.

Don't Waste It

There is plenty of electric power for every legitimate use . . . but there isn't too much coal, there aren't too many railroad cars to carry it from the mines, there isn't too much manpower in mines, on railroads, in power houses. So, since all of these things enter into making electricity, when you use less electricity at home, you save it for vital war production. Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Tune in the Westinghouse Program with John Charles Thomas and John Nesbitt, NBC, Sundays, 2:30 p. m., E. W. T.

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Plants in 25 Cities Offices Everywhere

J-8106

Democracy in China Held Task of Communist Armies

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

To China's Communist armies will fall the task of bringing democracy to China, according to Miss Agnes Swedley, war correspondent and volunteer in the Chinese Red Cross, who spent four of her 12 years in China at the front with them.

"I found that nearly all democratic elements in China viewed the Communists with the keenest interest and supported them when they could because they regarded them as a great progressive, educational force," she said in an interview. Miss Smedley was in Boston this week end to address the Community Church yesterday and a Celebrity Luncheon at the Copley-Plaza this noon.

The chief tenets of the Communists, she said, are the total defeat of Japan, the freeing of China from all foreign imperialism, the completion of the agrarian revolution with its abolition of feudalism, and the introduction of democracy throughout China.

Miss Smedley often participated in mass educational campaigns carried on by the Communist armies in the regions they reconquered from the Japanese. Frankly sympathetic with their objectives, she marched, fought, taught, and went hungry with the Eighth Route and New Fourth Armies, which carry on guerrilla operations in the rear of the Japanese Army of occupation, in the North, Northwest, and Eastern coastal sections of China. Fine fighters, their activities may be compared to Tito's partisans in Yugoslavia, she said.

As a citizen of a democratic country, Miss Smedley was expected to lecture before Chinese civilian mass meetings on democracy. It is the Communist policy, she explained, to conduct a vigorous educational campaign among the peasants in each newly reconquered region, after which democratic elections are held to choose village officials.

Speaking from many a cold hillside she talked to peasants in terms of what they could gain from an honest administration, from an equalization of taxes, and by instituting a system of referendum and recall. She attended village and city elections. Candidates were judged first of all on their record of resistance to the Japanese and on their incorruptibility, she said. For the first time in their lives, in many cases, magistrates were called to account for their administrations and to defend their actions if they wished re-election.

Taking a view in sharp contrast to the usual opinion that China is progressing through a period of tutelage to full democracy, Miss Smedley charged that the present Government in China is totalitarian and anti-democratic and designed to remain so. She expressed the opinion that China cannot even win the war unless a democratic control is instituted which will clamp down on the war profiteers, hoarders, and speculators, which she asserted constitute the greatest danger to the war in the Far East.

She hopes that the Allies will use their influence with this Government to bring about the establishment of the Four Freedoms in China. She feels the Chinese people are much more ready for democracy than most people, including their own Government, give them credit for.

Tuesday Programs

D. A. R.—Following a reception in her honor at 1:30, Mrs. Frank L. Nason, President National of the Women Descendants of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, will address members and guests of the Lydia Partridge Chapter at the Workshop of the Woman's Club of Newton Highlands. Mrs. Euphemia C. Dow, Regent, will preside, and Mrs. Charles R. Joy will be hostess.

Women's Guild of Old South Church—Mrs. Alice Dixon Bond will give the second in a series of book talks, the proceeds of which are used for a scholarship fund at Piedmont College in Georgia; 2:30 p. m. Mrs. Austin Kibbes is chairman.

Norwood Woman's Club—The Club Chorus will present an operetta, "Following in Foster's Footsteps," in Odd Fellows' Hall; 2:30 p. m. Mrs. G. E. Rhenstrom in charge.

Malden Old and New—The Home Talent Committee will give an entertainment under the direction of Mrs. Lester C. Boynton, following dessert luncheon and a business meeting at 1 o'clock in Legion Hall.

Methuen Women's Club—Mrs. Brainerd E. Smith, International Relations Chairman, will present Mrs. Pitirim Sorokin, who will speak on "Russia, Our Ally," at 2:30 p. m. in Phillips Chapel.

West Roxbury Woman's Club—Mrs. Leslie B. Cutler will speak on "Current Legislation" at a 2 o'clock meeting in Highland Hall.

West Roxbury Junior Women's Club—Bowling party, 8 p. m. Miss Mary Gately, Treasurer, announces that with the proceeds from the Club's recent Penny Sale, the Juniors have adopted a Chinese child for one year from one of Madame Chiang Kai-shek's orphanages.

Northeast and American Lines Backed for Added Air Service

A new Boston - New York air route, and service to other New England cities, some of which are not now served by air, are proposed under recommendations made to the Civil Aeronautics Board by Thomas L. Wrenn, special examiner.

Mr. Wrenn, in a report to the Board over the week end recommended that Northeast Airlines be authorized to operate between Boston and New York. The cities of Lawrence, Worcester, and New Bedford, which are not served by air transport, and Hartford, Providence, New York, and Newark, on regular routes, were recommended by Mr. Wrenn as intermediate stops on Northeast's route.

Cape Likely to Benefit

The examiner's opinion was based upon his contention that New England needed a strong local service. The report, furthermore, made it plain that it had made this proposal as a step to develop New England's transportation pattern in an orderly manner.

The proposed service to southern New England also will pave the way for air services to Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket. The former Mayflower Airline connecting Boston with Provincetown, Hyannis, Oak Bluffs, and Nantucket has been acquired by these Cape and Islands routes will probably be intergrated with the new route between Boston and New York.

New Cities Included

In addition, direct connections with southern New England and northern New England over lines of the same company will become possible. Resumption also of the Boston-Montreal service of Northeast, now suspended because of wartime, will provide a further route to Canadaa.

Mr. Wrenn also recommended that American Airlines be authorized to serve additional points in New England. He proposed that its certificate for Route No. 18, Boston-New York, be amended to include Worcester, Waterbury, New Bedford, New London, and that Attleboro-Brockton-Taunton area as intermediate points.

The recommendation was also made that American's route from Boston west to Albany and Buffalo be amended to include Worcester and Hartford as intermediate points.

Denials of applications for service between New York and Boston were recommended by Mr. Wrenn in the cases of Colonial Airlines, Inc.; Seaboard Airways, Inc.; Eastern Air Lines; Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., and United Air Lines.

Wayne M. Shipman

Wayne M. Shipman, Principal of Belmont High School, who passed on in Boston yesterday, held other secondary school posts, conducted a summer camp, and participated in singing club activities.

A native of Peabody, he was graduated from Thayer Academy, and from Harvard College in 1910, later doing graduate work at Harvard.

Mr. Shipman taught at Richfield, Conn., the former Volkmann School in Boston, Huntington School, Brookline High School, and Milton High School, before coming to Belmont. He was also Assistant Principal at Haverhill High School and Principal at Walpole and Plymouth High Schools.

He held memberships in the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston, the Highland Glee Club of Newton, and the Plymouth Men's Glee Club. Mr. Shipman also was a member of Plymouth Lodge of Masons, a Deacon of First Baptist Church, Belmont, and of several educational organizations.

TOMORROW

The Mother Church

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston announces a FREE LECTURE entitled

"Christian Science: The Religion of Reality"

By Paul A. Harsch, C. S. B., of Toledo, Ohio

Member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church

IN THE CHURCH EDIFICE

Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets

Back Bay, Boston

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 25

AT 7:45 O'CLOCK

The Public will be welcome

Weather Whys Told in Charts At Filene's

Log of the Port of Boston

Sea water in Boston harbor is four degrees warmer than the air during the winter season and seven degrees colder than the air in the summer, according to the Boston office of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, which brings these and other little-known facts to public attention in a window display in William Filene's Sons Company store in Boston, arranged to boost the sale of war bonds.

The display in the Summer and Hawley Streets corner window attracts crowds and stresses the fact that charts and maps are tools of war as well as necessary guides for peacetime commerce. Featuring the display is a model illustrating the various steps in obtaining facts and figures that finally appear in the form of charts and maps—the special field of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

A fathometer is displayed, with a manikin dressed in a lieutenant's uniform "at the dials," illustrating how modern methods for measuring the depth of water under a vessel have displaced oldtime hand lead line methods.

An electrified model of a ship at sea shows "landlubbers" how the fathometer method works. Also in the exhibit are two charts of Boston, covering the same area, one as of the year 1775 and the other as of today. A relief model of the Philippines shows the difficult terrain that was encountered by American troops under General MacArthur while they were fighting there. The exhibit is to remain until Jan. 28, according to Capt. Frederick B. T. Siems, head of the Boston office of the Survey, which is located in the Custom House.

Propeller Club

"Liberty Ships" will be the topic of an address by Henry E. C. Meyer of Gibbs and Cox, naval architects and marine engineers, before the Propeller Club, Port of Boston, at the Boston Yacht Club next Thursday evening. Roscoe H. Prior is President of the Boston club.

Kemp Honored

Capt. Joseph I. Kemp, widely known ship trial skipper and Boston shipmaster, is to be memorialized by having a merchant ship, now building, named in his honor, Boston shipping men have been informed. Captain Kemp was a familiar figure along the Atlantic seaboard.

Closed Door

Uncle Sam has taken action to save his nieces and nephews of Boston, having business with Federal departments in the Custom House, many long and unnecessary steps. He has hung a small sign "this entrance closed" from a line stretched across the broad granite steps leading from India Street to the main entrance of the Custom House. The entrance has actually been closed for more than a year. Day after day, countless numbers of women and men have climbed the 20 or more steps only to find they had to go back and use a side door. No more such trips —and loss of time—occurs.

Leon Stone

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Brown stamps "R," "S," "T" and "U" now valid; all expire Jan. 29.

Brown stamps "V" now valid; "W," Jan. 30, and "X," Feb. 6; all three expire Feb. 26. Stamps "Y" become valid Feb. 13, "Z," Feb. 20; both expire March 20.

Red stamps, Book 4, numbered "8" and lettered "A" through "M" and remaining 96 brown points in Book 3, now valid for purchase of pork from farmers. Number 8 coupons in Book 4 good for 10 points each, regardless of point value printed on them.

Sugar—Stamp 30 now valid for five pounds, good through March 31.

Canned Goods—Green Stamps "G," "H," and "I," now valid; expire Feb. 20.

Gasoline—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 2 coupons now good until Feb. 8. Period 3 coupons also good until March 14 (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons).

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders Feb. 29.

New pre-war and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Earnings Ease Off

Earnings of construction workers in Rhode Island averaged less last month than any month in the past year and a half with one exception, according to the monthly survey of the Division of Statistics and Census of the Rhode Island Department of Labor. Overtime diminished and the majority of construction workers are now on a regular work week.

'Any Bonds Today?'—World War I Version

By a Staff Photographer

Prominent Bostonians Sell Bonds for War

The personal touch in bond selling was the motif in World War I, this picture discloses, which was taken at the "camouflaged" Liberty Bridge on Boston Common during World War I. Top: Holding sheafs of bonds, left to right, are Miss Barbara Weeks, now Mrs. Henry Forbes Bigelow; Mrs. Irving Marshall, Mrs. Robert S. Weeks, Mrs. Charles F. Weed, and Miss Jessie K. Means, now Mrs. Arthur L. Richmond.

War Plant Bond Rallies Mark Opening of New Week in Drive

Wounded veterans from the Lovell General Hospital at Fort Devens today began a three-day rally at the General Electric Company in Lynn, under War Finance Committee sponsorship. Some 20,000 employees, covering 60 departments at the Lynn plant, are expected to attend the bond buying rallies.

In the only appearances in Boston of the New England Sector United States Army War Bond Cavalcade show yesterday at the Plymouth Theater it was announced that the house had "scaled" $972,000 in War Bonds for admissions. The afternoon performance was for service men only. The evening show, to which admission was by bond purchases, was sponsored by Kennedy's, Inc., and the Merchants National Bank of Boston.

This evening the all-G. I. War Bond Cavalcade show will play in Andover, and tomorrow evening in Lowell.

First accounting of state bond sales, incidentally, was promised by F. W. Denio, Chairman of the Massachusetts Committee. He announced that tabulation of first returns have been nearly completed and that figures are expected to be available tomorrow. These figures, according to previous announcement, are to be on sales of the small Series E bonds only.

Trial of $100,000 Libel Suit Against Fulton Lewis Jr. Opens

Trial of the $100,000 libel suit brought by Louis G. Balsam, former regional food rationing officer for New England for the Office of Price Administration, against Fulton Lewis, Jr., a citizen of Maryland, and Mutual Broadcasting System radio commentator, began today before Judge Charles Wyzanski, Jr., and a Federal jury in the U. S. District Court at Boston.

The complaint alleges that the defendant read over the radio on or about Jan. 14 and again March 17 of 1943 statements concerning the plaintiff containing "false, malicious, wilful and wrongful" libelous matter to his great damage.

The radio comment is alleged to have involved the activities of Mr. Balsam while he was a Professor at Reed College in Portland, Ore., and in his capacity for the OPA with headquarters at Boston. The defendant denies any malice in his radio comment, holding that it was merely public information.

George Henry Chase, Dean at Harvard University for four years and an assistant to the President of Harvard, was the first witness today, testifying to facts which he knew about Mr. Balsam. Frank Sannella, Principal of the Oxford High School, Oxford, Mass., was another witness testifying of various speaking engagements of Mr. Balsam in Worcester County and vicinity.

Points at issue involved alleged efforts to secure groceries and provisions for personal use at wholesale prices from the supplier of Reed College at Portland.

Mr. Balsam was Professor of Sociology at Clark University, Worcester, for two years before spending five years in the employ of the U. S. Department of the Interior on Indian Reservations in the West. It was after this work that Mr. Balsam went to Reed College.

Edwin Harriman, Superintendent of Schools at Hudson, Mass., testified that at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Middlesex County Teachers Association held in January of this year, he brought up the name of Mr. Balsam as a possible speaker. The presiding officer, Mr. Harriman testified, asked if that was the Mr. Balsam who was mentioned in Fulton Lewis Jr.'s broadcast a few nights previously. On being told that he understood it was, this presiding officer was quoted by Mr. Harriman as saying, "If that is the man, we don't want him!"

Wellesley Forum To Hear Harsch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Jan. 24—Joseph C. Harsch, staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor and news analyst of the Columbia Broadcasting System, will be the final speaker in a series of six Sunday lectures sponsored by the Wellesley Community Forum. He will talk on "The Meaning of the News" at the Community Playhouse on March 5.

The series will be opened on Sunday, Jan 30, when Capt. Mildred H. McAfee, U. S. N. R., Wellesley College's President on leave, and the first woman to receive a commission in the United States Naval Reserve, will speak on "Women at War." All meetings of the Forum will be at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Other speakers in the series will be: Prof. Gordon W. Allport of Harvard University, Feb. 6, speaking on "Tensions in Wartime: Racial, Religious, Personal—What's wrong with the other fellow?"; former United States Representative Thomas H. Eliot (D) of Massachusetts, on Feb. 13, on the subject, "The Home-Front-American and British"; Dr. Winfred Overholser, on Feb. 27, on "Postwar Problems of Mental Adjustment—How we can help the veterans." The speaker for Feb. 20 meeting will be announced later.

Admission to these meetings is free. Contributions toward the expenses are appreciated and should be sent to Leslie Bendslev, treasurer, Community Playhouse, Wellesley Hills.

Ten N. E. Soldiers Are Prisoners

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Ten New Englanders are included among the 122 additional American soldiers listed today by the War Department as being held as prisoners of war by Germany.

By States, they are:

Connecticut

Adams, First Lieut. John H., Jr.—John H. Adams, father, Hamden.

Cheney, Staff Sergeant Guy P.—Mrs. Guy D. Cheney, mother, Hartford.

Colangelo, Technical Sergeant Emilo W.—Mrs. Rose Petro, sister, Waterbury.

Holloway, Technical Sergeant George O., Jr.—Mrs. Marian F. Holloway, wife, Waterbury.

Mills, Staff Sergeant Irving J.—Mrs. Mary Mills, mother, Bridgeport.

Maine

Ladd, Technical Sergeant John H.—Henry B. Ladd, father, Belfast.

Massachusetts

Lyons, Sergeant Maurice A.—L. W. Lyons, father, Quincy.

Murphy, Second Lieut. William H.—Mrs. Ida Murphy, mother, Brighton.

New Hampshire

O'Reilly, Staff Sergeant Charles E.—Mrs. Marguerite O'Reilly, mother, Manchester.

Vermont

Crawford, Staff Sergeant Nelson A.—Mrs. Helen E. Crawford, wife, South Royalton.

Navy Casualties List Five N. E. Men

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Five New Englanders are among 201 casualties of the U. S. naval forces—Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard—the Navy Department announced today.

Publication of the list brings to 35,773 the total number of casualties reported by the Navy Department since Dec. 7, 1941.

The New Englanders and next of kin:

Connecticut

Phillips, Chester R., chief motor machinist's mate, USN. Missing. Mrs. Lorraine E. Phillips, wife, Jewett City.

Massachusetts

McCarthy, Gerald D., Private, USMC. Wounded. Mrs. Mary McCarthy, mother, Cambridge.

Muggie, Kenneth C., Private, First Class, USMCR. Wounded. Mrs. Emma A. Muggie, mother, Adams.

Shoemaker, William G., First Lieutenant, USMCR. Wounded. Mr. and Mrs. John A. Shoemaker, parents, Lynn.

New Hampshire

Parady, Phillip D., Quartermaster, Third Class, USNR. Missing. Mr. and Mrs. William Parady, Sr., parents, Keene.

Fish Arrivals Are Large And They Sell Fast

Fresh fish virtually poured into Boston, New Bedford, and New York today, definitely breaking the work-stoppage famine of nearly three months.

At the Boston Fish Pier, where the first arrivals since the strike tied up the fleet of large vessels came in last Friday, there were 10 vessels today with 854,600 pounds of cod, haddock, and other ground fish.

New Bedford reported 12 arrivals with 347,000 pounds of fish, about two thirds of which were yellow tails, according to the Boston Market News Service of the Federal Fish and Wildlife Service. New York reported 10 boats in port with 438,000 pounds, about half of which were yellow tails, the News Service said.

OPA ceiling prices—cause of work stoppage by union fishermen—prevailed at all three ports today. At Boston, haddock sold at nine cents a pound to the fishermen. haddock scrod, 8 cents; large cod 8½ cents; and market cod, 8 cents. Yellow tails at New Bedford and New York sold at the ceiling price of 7½ cents a pound for fish weighing 1¼ pounds each or more and 6 cents a pound for smaller ones.

At the Boston fish pier three large trawlers came in with a total of 409,300 pounds, two draggers with 171,000 pounds, three line trawlers with 268,300 pounds, and two small inshore boats with the remainder. Spokesmen said that there was not near enough fish to meet the demand and all that was brought in sold rapidly. Wide interest was shown by the wholesale dealers in the auction when the trips were put up for sale.

Col. Noyes Heads Cushing Hospital

Col. Edward A. Noyes, Medical Corps veteran of 28 years service, assumed command of the Cushing General Hospital at the formal dedication of this $5,000,000 medical center in Framingham today. The ceremonies called for the official turning over of the hospital to the Medical Corps by the Corps of Engineers.

Located on 110 acres of beautiful rolling countryside the red brick center of 92 buildings was started only last June on land acquired from the two private estates of Melbourne S. Dorr and Richard H. Long. Still under construction are the many private rooms in the 28 wards, an 800-seat cafeteria, a chapel, an athletic field, library, sun rooms, recreation rooms and a theater intended to make the center independent of outside facilities.

At the dedication Col. George W. Gillette, New England Division Engineer, turned over the center to Brig.-Gen. Fred W. Rankin, Assistant to the Surgeon General of the Medical Department, who placed Colonel Noyes in charge. The dedicatory address was made by Dr. John F. Fulton of Yale University, who is writing a biography of Dr. Harvey Cushing, for whom the center is named. Other speakers were Governor Saltonstall and Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding General of the First Service Command.

Birkhead to Talk On Anti-Semitism

The Rev. L. M. Birkhead, founder and director of the Friends of Democracy, will be the speaker at the Charles Street Forum in Charles Street Meeting House Sunday, Jan. 30, at 4 p. m., it has been announced.

Mr. Birkhead, whose study of subversive groups in the United States has taken him to all sections of the country, will discuss the recent anti-Semitic disturbances in Boston. His talk will be titled, "Why It Happened in Dorchester,"

Miss Frances Sweeney of the American Irish Defense Association will introduce Mr. Birkhead.

Preinduction Tests Aim To Give 21 Days 'Furlough'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Preinduction examinations under the new system inaugurated this month are designed by March to give at least 21 days "furlough" to each man between the date of this examination and induction, Selective Service officials explained here today.

The change-over is causing an overlap in methods this month, and also next month to a lesser extent, it was pointed out at draft headquarters. By the time the new system is in full swing, the "furlough" or delay may be as much as a month, if each board's pool of examined men is large enough.

After Feb. 1, the post-induction furlough is being eliminated under the new system, leaving the preinduction delay known informally as a "civilian furlough."

The overlapping this month results from the fact that January calls had already been issued to local boards before the new system began. Thus, each board is sending two sets of men to the induction center: one is the January call, which if large enough may cover two days at the induction station; the other is composed of "pre-inducts" to form a pool for February's call, which has not been specified yet. The size of the latter batch is about 50 per cent of the January call.

The change-over cannot be fully achieved by February because February will also include induction of men who have been delayed by appeals from previous months, it was recalled.

However, beginning Feb. 1, the only new calls from each board will be those adding to the preinduction pool, officials said.

Explaining how the new system affects appeals, the official spokesman recalled that a man still is placed in 1A before his pre-induction physical examination.

He may file an appeal within 10 days of the mailing date on this notice of reclassification.

Within three days of the mailing date, however, he can be called for the examination, on a specified day.

The local board files each appeal until after the result of the pre-induction examination is known. If the man is declared unfit, he is put into 4F and no further attention to appeal is needed.

If found fit, the process of appeal resumes as before, with induction delayed until the appeal is finally decided.

Officially, the results of the physical examination are mailed to the registrant usually within three days, it was explained.

Unofficially, the results of the examination are usually known by the time the registrant reaches the end of the examination process, from comments of the examiners, the official explained.

The new system is designed to reduce indefiniteness over a man's prospects for induction and also to standardize the length of time between examination and induction; in the past, the Navy in drafting for its several components often caused hardships by giving only a seven-day furlough when men had been led to expect the three-week furlough given to those slated for the Army, it was explained.

With appeal staying induction, appeals may be decided within two weeks. At the moment, appeal boards are "up to their ears" in clearing occupational deferments under a recent directive that the appeal board in the area where the appellant is working must approve any deferment, it was recalled. Thus new appeals these days are taking longer than usual, it was pointed out.

Officials also pointed out that theoretically a registrant could volunteer for examination and be inducted on the same day, "but there is no available record of these cases," they said.

Maine Clubwomen Hail Honor Paid to Representative Smith

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 24—Maine clubwomen saw one of their most illustrious representatives honored when they met here last week for the mid-winter conference of the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs. Representative Margaret Chase Smith (R) of Maine was named temporary chairman of the 1944 Republican State Convention to be held at Bangor, the first woman ever given that honor in Maine. The Republican State Committee, also meeting in August, named her to open the convention to be held April 13 and 14.

Probably unsurpassed as a Maine example of upholding women's rights, Mrs. Smith dropped in on the Federation conference which could not quite come to a decision on the women's equality issue. A resolution had been prepared favoring support of the proposed amendment for equal rights for men and women, but the conference recommended that it be given further study before acted upon.

Mrs. Leroy R. Folsom, President, told the Federation the House Judiciary Committee had defeated the proposed amendment, but said the fight, started in 1923, would continue, until women gained the rights to which they feel they are entitled. She said in most States women were discriminated against in the matter of pay, and in many States they were excluded from jury duty and other activities.

Mrs. Smith told the Maine clubwomen they should "challenge rumors" and "demand facts—facts about issues and people. Criticism isn't enough." She said women were performing greater services than they ever had before, but she cautioned that they must keep themselves well informed in order to act to the greatest advantage. She particularly urged the clubwomen to follow closely the legislative programs in Washington and Augusta.

Senator Owen Brewster (R) of Maine gave the women a brief resume of the critical issues of the day, as he sees them. Speaking on "An American Peace," he said America should assert itself in such a way that no nation would again dare upset it. He listed the need for a world-around communications system, an all-American air system with rights to use airfields around the globe, need for an all-American merchant marine to carry a third to half of our foreign trade, and a fair share of the world's petroleum reserves to assure the future of sea and air travel.

Sewall Not to Run

A long period of speculation on the political plans of Gov. Sumner Sewall ended last week when he announced he had no political plans, at least not for the remainder of his term which ends Dec. 31 of this year. He announced some time ago he would not run for a third term, as requested by large groups of petitioners, but he had been widely regarded as a likely candidate to oppose the renomination of Representative Robert Hale (R) of Maine in 1st Congressional Maine District.

Governor Sewall announced he world refrain from any political activity in his own behalf for the remainder of the year. "To campaign for further office during my current term would require spending time and effort that rightfully belong at my desk as Governor," he said. But he added he hoped he might in the future have another opportunity "to serve the people of Maine in public office."

He made his announcement following a business trip to New York, which included a day or two in Washington. He is a director of United Airlines, and as a pioneer in commercial aviation has been considered a likely prospect for an aviation post, either in private or military aviation, but he had nothing to say on this subject.

His withdrawal from the 1944 political wars left the field for Executive Council Chairman Arthur G. Spear to oppose Representative Hale for the Republican First District nomination. Mr. Spear had said he would not run if Governor Sewall did, and he made his announcement following the Governor's statement. Representative Hale has announced he will again seek the office.

Governor Sewall's anouncement was well received by Republicans who received him warmly at the State Committee meeting and were pleased with his offer to serve as a delegate to the national convention. With characteristic gusto Governor Sewall brushed aside concern over strife in the national party circles, asserting the situation in the end would produce a better candidate.

Arlington Boys In New Quarters

Dedicatory exercises attended by nearly 400 of the townspeople comprised the formal opening of the new Arlington Boys' Club quarters at Spy Pond yesterday.

The program included addresses by President Robert L. Moore of the Club, Chief of Police Archie F. Bullock, first President of the Club, Selectman William C. Adams, Deane W. Moores, Executive Director, O. T. Gilmore, Associate Director, and Bill Cunningham, newspaper columnist.

The Club, which is the Middlesex Sportsmen's Club at 60 Pond Lane, Arlington Center, is now a member agency of the Greater Boston United War Fund. It was launched in 1937 by Chief Bullock as a means of combatting juvenile delinquency in the Town, and was credited by the police official as accomplishing its aim.

Although the Club membership is approximately 600 boys, nearly 200 are at present in the armed services, it was disclosed.

Board to Sit in Hartford

The New England War Labor Board will hold its first sessions outside of Boston tomorrow and Wednesday at Hartford, Conn. It plans to hear and decide on a number of labor and wage adjustment cases.

Dr. Berrien Joins Harvard Faculty

Dr. William Berrien of New York City, who has had a hand in evolving the new language-teaching methods now used by the U. S. Army, will join the faculty of Harvard University July 1 as Professor of Romance Languages and Literatures. He will teach Spanish and Portuguese.

Dr. Berrien is at present Assistant Director for the Humanities, of the Rockefeller Foundation. He has lived for long periods in South America and Mexico, and has long been active in inter-American affairs. He was Chairman of the Committee on Inter-American Affairs Conference on Modern Language Teaching in 1942 and has held several similar

'Art for Bonds' at the Museum—Lily Pons—Four Shows Open Tonight

Designs for Poster Use Shown to Aid War Fund

By Dorothy Adlow

At the Museum of Fine Arts, a display entitled, "Art for Bonds" is now being shown. It includes paintings by American artists, designed for poster use, and it is sponsored by the Treasury Department's National Committee of Honorary Patrons. Most of the paintings have been donated by the Abbott Laboratories to stimulate the purchase of war bonds. They are now being circulated in American museums.

Striking contrasts in the status and function of artists today are brought home in this exhibition. Not long ago, painters pursued their craft in detachment. Today, they have been assigned to challenging tasks, and the medium has become a vehicle of indoctrination. Here is art with a purpose; art in the service of survival.

Since the poster is kin to advertising art, the designer has something to learn and something to spurn in those amiable broadsides which foster trade. He knows that the idea must be presented with marked clarity, and that it must kindle an instantaneous response. While mercantile pictures appeal to personal pride and individual distinction, the war poster is a social vehicle; the former softens, idealizes and flatters, the latter shocks and galvanizes. In advertisements of war, suavity and blandishment must give way to harsh facts.

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Some of the pictures in this exhibition bear earmarks of the business-as-usual advertisement; the soothing touch, the glamourizing enhancement lingers. Others employ conventional and stock devices for promoting national pride, such as pageantry and parade. The posters which treat the American background, security of the home and family, allow scope, too, for a sentimental treatment.

But the artists who take hold of the war itself introduce the tension and savagery of battle, the nightmarish horror of reprisals, the scenes of degradation in concentration camps. They feel the challenge and use the various means cultivated by modern artists to intensify expressiveness. The extravagances of Expressionism, the gloom of Surrealism, the starkness of Primitivism all seem to be utilized with marked effectiveness.

On the other hand, the clear, positive statement of modern realists is also highly useful to the poster designer. Abstraction, once the plaything of studio artists, can strengthen a poster markedly. Americans are still timid about abstraction, and apply it sparingly. Poster designers abroad have departed from the realistic for many years, with splendid results.

E. McKnight Kauffer, a professional poster-artist, has employed abstraction with vividness and dash. His talents have been recognized abroad. His contribution in this display is distinctive, and he shows no hesitancy in handling symbols and colors. Many of his fellow designers are groping toward a more professional manipulation. There is bitterness in his slogan, graphically illustrated, "For the Conquered, Steel, not Bread."

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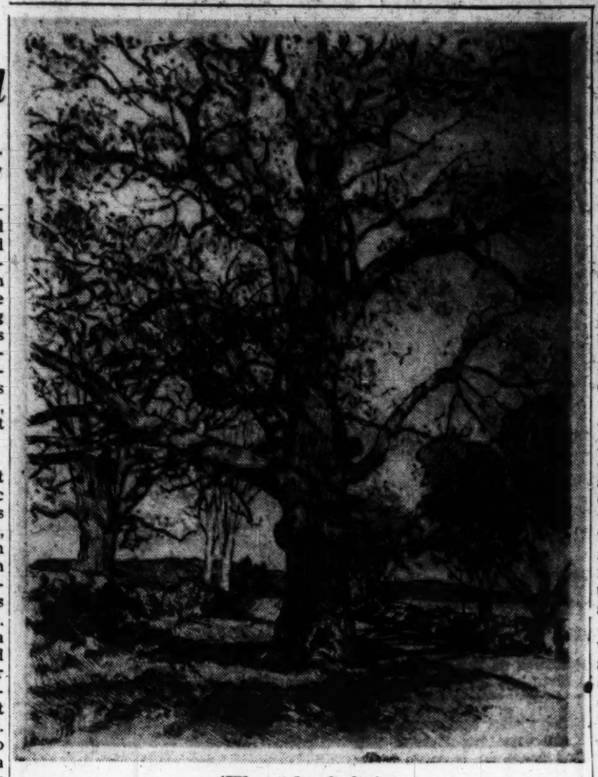
William Gropper's "Wipe that Grin Off" reveals the authentic touch of a practiced hand. He has been a "functional" artist for years, mocking, rousing, fighting with pencil and brush. His admonition is addressed to the Japanese attacker. Like Kauffer's poster, his stands out boldly in the gallery. Boardman Robinson, too, is a graphic artist who has employed his medium for a social ideal for many years. His "Abraham Lincoln," made for use in the First World War, holds good today. Adolf Dehn does not come off so well, despite his competence as a graphic artist. His poster, "This is Our Own, Our Native Land," is done with the descriptive exactitude evolved by many American regional artists.

Thomas Hart Benton's "Back Him Up" is solid and serious after the Bentonesque mode. He understands his tools and projects an idea with authority. However, his mural method seems to lose vigor when translated into the limited colorings and diminutive size of a poster. Ernest Fiène's "Army Behind the Army" points to the effort of industry in a concentrated composition. Reginald Marsh and Alexander Brook, both easel painters of eminence, remain painters when they design posters. Their method is not strident but evocative.

John Steuart Curry's contribution is so like the commercial advertisements that it loses, through association, its pungency of appeal. Georges Schreiber's posters are all expertly executed, though their immaculateness and picturesqueness belie the grimness of their purpose.

"Triumph over Tyranny," by Symeon Shimin, is one of the most commanding and moving of all the pictures. It is done in fresco technique and with broad monumental handling. A woman with the imprint of tragedy on her features is surrounded by gleaming torpedoes that combine like Gothic lancets in an upthrust pattern. The contrast between the pathetic fact and the cold metal is striking.

"Let 'Em Have It," by Bernard Perlin, was the final choice of the jury, and this poster, showing a soldier at a barbed wire enclosure throwing a grenade, not only portrays action, but expresses it.



'Wayside Oaks'

Etching by Childe Hassam on view at Boston Public Library

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library—Collection of Northwestern and Central North American aboriginal material, Albert Wiggin Collection. Exhibition of drawings by American artists. Through January.

Boston Institute of Modern Art, 138 Newbury Street—Religious art of today. Through Feb. 12.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Mexican paintings by Kay Peterson Parker; sculpture by Elisabeth Philbrick. Through January.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Decorative flower paintings by Marion Y. Greene. Through Jan. 28.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—First American exhibition of water colors by Frank Egginton. Through Feb. 12.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Water colors by Dora Pintner. Through Jan. 28.

Guild of Boston Artists Gallery, 162 Newbury Street—Recent water colors by Charles H. Richert. Through Jan. 29.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of flower paintings by Grace Collier. Through Feb. 12.

Wilbur Herbert Burnham Studio, 1126 Boylston Street—Stained glass window exhibition. Through January.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Hours: Week days, including holidays, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sundays, 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. Exhibition: Chinese sculpture, bronzes, jades, Egyptian sculpture; Sculpture from Persepolis; paintings and drawings by David and Ingres; Italian 18th-century paintings; Pre-Columbian Art. Through Feb. 15.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Music Thursday and Saturday at 2:45.

Museum of Fine Arts—Special exhibitions include Art for Bonds, sponsored by the U. S. Treasury (original paintings for war posters). Through Feb. 20. Prints by Contemporary Americans; American Skyscrapers in prints and drawings; water colors by American artists; selections from the Elizabeth Day McCormick collection of textiles.

Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Academy—Water colors and pastels by Angna Enters. Through Feb. 14.

Rhode Island

Providence Art Club, 11 Thomas Street—Design—American paintings of the present day. Through Feb. 14.

Providence Art Club, 11 Thomas Street—Paintings and pastels by Mary Stafford Frazier, Edith Jackson Green, and Hope Smith. Jan. 25-Feb. 6

New Style Of Singing Is Offered

In the vocal art, as in any other, we must expect changes; we must not be surprised if a soprano like Lily Pons, who performed to a complete house at Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, with Frank La Forge as her accompanist, remains in the tradition but represents, nevertheless, a new style of florid execution.

Appearing under the supervision, if that word will do, of Mr. La Forge, she was, by foregone conclusion, to display a type of singing different from that of other days. She was pretty sure to illustrate the historic bel canto with, let us say, American modifications. For the old school of impeccably clean tone and meticulously exact technique may be said to have gone out.

The grand scene for coloratura voice, that is to say, no longer stands as an exhibition of pure sound and as a sort of geometric abstraction. To explain the matter, the opera aria has come under the influence of the song and it has escaped, accordingly, the mechanical clamps by which it was formerly bound.

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This may be counted an American contribution to music, and we may be pretty sure that it will hold a spell. Certainly Miss Pons acknowledged the change, development, or find another description if we like, in the presentation of her program, which included arias by Paradies, Rossini and Mozart, three pieces out of operas by Grétry, arranged by La Forge, and songs by Debussy and Ravel.

For old sake's sake, too, it took in things for light voice and flute obbligato, with Frank Versaci assisting as flutist, such as "Variations" by Proch-La Forge, and the indispensable "Lark" by Bishop. A work on the obbligato plan, though modern in application, was Ravel's "La Flute Enchantée," the flute being played off-scene.

Items of particular musical interest, and of a sort to give particular scope to an advanced style of treatment because at once of their rather remote source and their unfamiliarity, were three arrangements by La Forge of Grétry, "Ariettes," as they are entitled—the first from "Les Deux Avares," the second from "Richard Coeur de Lion," and the third from "Zémire et Azor."

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With particular authority Miss Pons could present these studies out of a French period the singing masters are slow in reviving. Few artists available to the concert platform just now could be so convincing as she in showing the unity of French musical art from the eighteenth century down.

By way of making the connection all the clearer, Miss Pons lent her gifts to four songs by Debussy, two of them recent discoveries of the Chief of the Music Division of the Library of Congress, Harold Spivacke. They are said to be exercises the composer did in his youth and left in somewhat unfinished form. They are "Pierrot," composed on the theme of the folk song, "Au clair de la lune, mon ami Pierrot," and "Rondel Chinois," a sort of homage to Delibes and his "Lakmé."

W. P. T.

William Kapell

To be heard in piano recital at Jordan Hall Saturday afternoon.

Busiest Evening of Season Thus Far for First Nighters

Tonight will be the busiest Monday of the season thus far for the theater reviewers of Boston—and that in a season which in itself has proved the most active since the boom days of the 1920s.

Four openings are scheduled for this evening. Two are of try-out plays bound for Manhattan. The third is a Broadway success making its first stop on tour, outbound from New York. The fourth marks the beginning of a fortnight's repertory of Gilbert and Sullivan.

"The House in Paris," coming to the Plymouth for a single week before it moves on to New York, will introduce to the United States Ludmilla Pitoeff, the French actress, as the star of a cast that includes Youl Bryner, Alastair Kyle, Barbara Kent, Pauline Robinson, Cavada Humphrey, Barbara Brooks, Penelope Sachs, and Isham Constable.

The play, which is said to be concerned with the tragedy of a boy and his parents, is a dramatization by E. Mawby Green and Edward Allen Feilbert from a novel by Elizabeth Bowen. Settings have been designed by Stewart Chaney. The play has been staged by William Harris, Jr. The producer is H. Clay Blaney. A week in Toronto preceded the engagement here.

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Edward Chodorov's new play, "Decision," which begins a fortnight's engagement at the Wilbur, seems to be a combination of melodrama and romance in which are involved a soldier returning home from the Sicilian campaign for a brief furlough, his fiancée who teaches in the high school, a blackmailing newspaper publisher, and an upright school principal who is the father of the soldier.

The cast includes Raymond Greenleaf, Larry Hugo, Gwen Anderson, Merle Maddern, Matt Crowley, Jean Casto, Howard Smith, Georgia Burke, Dickie Van Patten, Grace Mills, Len D. Hollister, Herbert Junior, Lee Sanford, Joseph Garry, Rusty Lane, and Paul Huber. Frederick Fox has designed the settings for the high school and the living room in the soldier's home. Edward Choate is the producer.

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"Rosalinda," which the New Opera Company is presenting at the Shubert for a limited engagement, is the adaptation of Johann Strauss' "Die Fledermaus," which has just completed a long run in New York. The company, which is said to number a hundred, is headed by Dorothy Sarnoff, Ralph Herbert, Virginia MacWatters, Everett West, Edward J. Lambert, Alexander Ivo, Paul Best, Gene Barry, Élise Reiman, Larry Bolton, Harry Douglas, Louise Kirtland, Jean Merrill, and Mimi Benzell. The orchestra will be under the direction of Josef Blatt.

R. H. Burnside's Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company is beginning a fortnight's repertory of the Savoyard operettas at the Boston Opera House. "The Mikado," which opens the series, will be repeated tomorrow evening. "Trial by Jury" and "Pinafore" will be given Wednesday afternoon and evening. "Cox and Box" and "The Pirates of Penzance" are on the list for Thursday evening. "Patience" is scheduled for Friday, and "The Mikado" for Saturday afternoon and evening.

Holmes in Mexico City

Ancient Mexico City, with its brilliant coloring, old Spanish atmosphere, and modern buildings, scenic beauty, and gay people, was brought to an appreciative audience in Symphony Hall Saturday afternoon by Burton Holmes in the second of his series of travelogues this season.

Founded about 1300 by the Aztecs, this metropolis is a combination of much that is old and more that is new. Its beautiful National Palace, restored castles, museums, churches, schools, flowered squares, hidden patios, and colorful people, all lend themselves to the pictures artistically filmed by Ted Phillips and entertainingly explained by Mr. Holmes.

These natural color photographs catch the action and detail of every scene at its most interesting period, a thing a traveler might have to wait many days for. It took the photographer nine days to obtain one of the most charming pictures, a native girl in a bubble bath of gardenias, with a view of the snow-capped peak of Orizaba in the hazy distance.

The modern residential section of the city is a revelation and a joy. While these houses are varied and individual in architectural design and beautifully ornate, they are not too gaudy.

The story is built to a climax in the breath-taking dive of Luis Lopez Rodriguez, who soars from a pinnacled cliff into a surging sea.

Next Saturday afternoon Mr. Holmes's travelogue will be on Southern Italy.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.

London—6:45 p. m.—News and Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Caracas—7:00 p. m.—Comedy: A Venezuelan Family. YVSRN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—McGeachy's Daily Round-Up. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 19 m.

Guatemala—7:45 p. m.—Liberty Program. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Emile Hooxe, soprano. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—"New Zealand at War." A feature program by F. R. Curtis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m. GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—Johnny Canuck's Revue. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.; GSW, 7.33 meg., 41.4 m.; GRW, 6.15 meg., 48.7 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Popular Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes: Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6.30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents

590 660 710 770 850 880 950 1030 1150 1260 1510
500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600
WEEI WEAF WOR WJZ WHDH WABC WORL WBZ WCOP WNAC WMEX

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 'Mary Marlin': sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America': sk	Sheelah Carter, news..	Musical Fantasy ... ..
3:15 Across Caribbean.	Musical Poll of Hits...	'Ma Perkins": sketch..	Piano-organ recital ...	Musical Fantasy .....
3:30 News; 'Snapshots'	Asso-Jewish Philanthropies: speaker; str'g or.	Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party;	Gene Autry and the
3:45 "Help Wanted"		"Right to Happiness"..	variety show; orch...	Cowboy Jamboree ....
4:00 Broadway Matinee:	Show Tune Time.....	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; Mystery Melody.
4:15 guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch...	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melody .....
4:30 "A Good Parent":	Concert Hall	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Music for a Half Hour;	Coast Guard Sparmobile: band; tenor...
4:45 Army Relief; Date	Concert Hall	"Widder Brown": sketch	soloists; orchestra ...	
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies: Ev. Howe, mc	All Star Dance Parade.	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Mitchell Ayres' Or
5:15	"Dick Tracy": sketch..	"Portia Faces Life"	"Archie Andrews" dr.	Irish melodies .....
5:30 Follies; Quartet ...	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch	Irish melodies .....
5:45 American Women.	'Captain Midnight': sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch ...	News service .....
6:00 News comments ..	Terry and Pirates	News: Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale .....
6:15 Texas Rangers	News Highlights	Kay Ivers; Melodeers ..	Snapshots; Songs	Moment Musicale .....
6:30 Lyn Murray: Music	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters".	The World's Front Page	March to Victory .....
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Studio orchestra; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news...	Musical Rendezvous ...	Sports of the Day .....
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	Horace Heidt's Show:	Fred Waring'a Orch....	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch....
7:15 Ed. Sullivan Int...	music; drama	News of the World.....	Mayo Tebin; D. Belasy	Richard Sullinger, news
7:30 "Blondie": sketch.	"The Lone Ranger":	Treasury Salute	Denny Beckner's Orch.	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45 "Blondie" sketch..	western dramatization	John Barry, comments..	Denny Beckner's Orch.	Clement Norton, talk..
8:00 "Vox Pop": inter..	Ray Henle, news	Cavalcade of America:	"Sizing Up the News"	Jeannette McDonald ..
8:15 "Vox Pop": inter..	"Lum 'n' Abner"	"Dr. Shoots a Cannon"	Fulton Oursler Reports	Billy Dooley's Orch....
8:30 "Gay 90's Revue":	"Blind Date": Arlene	Richard Crooks; Wm.	"Sherlock Holmes," dr.:	Tommy Carr's Orch....
8:45 music; Bill Henry	Frances, m. c.	Primrose; H. Barlow..	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	"The Harmonettes" ....
9:00 Theater: Hedy Lamarr; John Loder;	"Counterspy": drama .	Ezio Pinza; Christina	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Classical Album: Paderewski's Concerto in A
9:15	"Counterspy": drama .	Carroll; Donald Dame	"Believe It or Not" ...	minor .....
9:30 Alan Ladd' in	Tommy Tucker's Orch	"Dr. I. Q": Quiz pro-	Paul Winchell; J. Ma-	Classical Album: ...
9:45 "Casablanca"	Dance orch.; Drama...	gram; Jimmy McClain	honey; L. Carpenter; or	
10:00 Guild: Pat O'Brien: "Iron Major"	Raymond Gram Swing.	Josephine Antoine;	Henry Gladstone, news.	News service .....
10:15	Sammy Kisen's Orch...	Rheinhold Schmidt; or.	"The Adventures of	Louis Armstrong's Or..
10:30 Broadway Show-	"The Symphonette"; M.	"Information Please";	Bulldog Drummond" ..	The Playshop Theater.
10:45 time; Wm Gaxton	Piastro, conductor ..	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Music; Weather	The Playshop Theater.
11:00 News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Charlie Barnet's Orch..
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Harry Green's Orch ...	Weather; Bump Hadley	"Service Unlimited" ...	Cab Calloway's Orch..
11:30 Sonny Dunham's	Fishermen's Program ..	Music You Want	Radio Newsreel	Day's End; music.....
11:45 Orchestra	Hawaiian music; News	Music You Want	Dance orchestra	Day's End; News.....

Tuesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-CBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical program	Organ melodies	
7:15 News; Cowboy Trio	News report	Dress Parade; Weather	News comments	
7:30 Music; Var'y; News	Musical Alarm Clock..	News service	"Happy Hank"	New England Fellow-
7:45 News; Rideout	Music; Songs; News...	Spike Jones's Orch....	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	ship Service .....
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	"The Wax Museum"...	News service	Newsreel of the Air...
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Church in the Wildwood	"The Wax Museum"...	"Food"; Songs; News..	Newsreel of the Air...
8:30 Carl Moore's Club.	"Listen, Milady"	News service	Louise Morgan, int. an	Newsreel of the Air...
8:45 Carl Moore's News	Newscast	Talk on Food	Air Wac; Weather ...	Newsreel of the Air...
9:00 P. Fortescue, Inter	"The Breakfast Club"...	Mildred Carlson, talk..	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:15 School of the Air:	"The Breakfast Club"...	"Modern Romances"...	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:30 Gateways to Music	"The Breakfast Club"...	Wartime Food News...	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; music ....
9:45 Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"...	News service	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News ....
10:00 Valiant Lady	'Sweet River": drama.	Lora Lawton: sketch...	News; "Tune Factory"	Jane Underwood, news
10:15 "Kitty Foyle"	Women and the War..	Olmsted's Story Dramas	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grosman .....
10:30 "Open Door": sk..	Fishermen's Prm; News	"Help Mate": sketch..	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Tops in Bands	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason .....
11:00 "Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Inter-	"Road of Life": sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Kick-Conga .....
11:15 Second Husband ..	views	"Vic and Sade": sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Organ recital .....
11:30 Bright Horizons ..	News commentator	"Brave Tomorrow"	Spotlight Revue	Musical program .....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Talk	News service; Talk ....
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News: Portraits: W'ther	Boake Carter, news	Musical program .....
12:15 "Big Sister": sk..	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us" ..	News service	Musicale; News .....
12:30 "Helen Trent": sk.	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music .....
12:45 'Our Gal Sunday'	Hour; speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Hank Lawson's Variety	Drama and Music .....
1:00 'Life Beautiful': sk.	Baukhage Talking: news	The Little Show: I..	News commentator	Italian Melodies .....
1:15 'Ma Perkins': sk..	"Hoedown"	kov's Orch.; songs ...	Jack Berch & His Boys	Invitation to Opera ...
1:30 B. Flynn, news....	"Danny Cavanaugh" ..	News service	Jimmie Fidler, talk ...	Musical Hawaii .....
1:45 'The Goldbergs': sk	Fishermen's Prm; News	"Mary Foster": sketch.	John Stanley, news	Odds & Ends in Music
2:00 Serial drama	Rodrigues & Sutherland	"Guiding Light": dr...	News; Musical Roundup	"Curtain Time," with
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food	"Today's Children": dr.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Marguerite Porter ....
2:30 We Love & Learn..	"Ladies, Be Seated" ...	"Light of the World"...	The Pepper Shaker	The Pepper Shaker ....
2:45 'Perry Mason': sk.	"Ladies, Be Seated" ...	Hymn recital	Mutual Goes Calling ..	News reports .....
3:00 'Mary Marlin': sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America': sk	Sheelah Carter, news..	Musical Fantasy .....
3:15 Across Caribbean..	Musical Poll of Hits ...	'Ma Perkins': sketch..	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy .....
3:30 News; Snapshots..	"Afternoon Musicale"...	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party;	Gene Autry's Cowboys
3:45 "Help Wanted"	"The WAC"	'Right to Happiness': sk	Variety show with or.	Gene Autry's Cowboys
4:00 Broadway Matinee:	Show Tune Time	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; Mystery Melody
4:15 Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch ..	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melody .....
4:30 'Books & Victory'	Concert Hall	Lorenzo Jones: sketch..	"Pull Spook Ahead":	Jim Murray, Minstrel.
4:45 Defense: "Date"...	Concert Hall	Young Widder Brown..	Emery Deutch's Orch.	Duke Ellington's Or...
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	All-Star Dance Parade.	'When a Girl Marries'.	Musical Roundup	News; Shep Fields' Or.
5:15 E. Howe, m. c....	"Dick Tracy" sketch..	"Portia Faces Life" ..	"Archie Andrews": dr.	Irish melodies .....
5:30 Follies; Quartet...	'Jack Armstrong': sketch	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	'Chick Carter': sketch.	Irish melodies .....
5:45 'American Women'	'Capt. Midnight': sketch	Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch ...	News service .....
6:00 "Page One": News	Terry and the Pirates.	News: Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale .....
6:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Newscast	Kay Ivers; Melodeers ..	Musical program	"Moment Musicale" ....
6:30 "Musically Yours" ..	"Jerry and Sky"	D'Arrigo Serenader	The World's Front Page	"March to Victory"...
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Studio Orch.; Talk ...	Lowell Thomas, news...	Musical Rendezvous ...	Sports of the Day .....
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	'Southern Serenade' ..	Fred Waring's Orch. ..	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch....
7:15 Harry James's Or.	WAVES' Parade	J. W. Vandercook, news	Drama: In Gloaming..	News service .....
7:30 American Melody	Network program	"Everything for the	'Confidentially Yours'.	Rogers and Hart Music
7:45 Hour: songs; or.	Network program	Boys": Ronald Colman	Fred Lang, news	Rogers and Hart Music
8:00 'Big Town': drama	'Watch World Go By'	Ginny Simms: inter-	"Strings With Wings"	Studio speaker
8:15 'Big Town': drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	Fulton Oursler Reports	Bill Dooley's Orchestra
8:30 Judy Canova Show:	Ed "Archie" Gardner;	"Review": Music	'Pick & Pat Time': Mary	Tommy Carr's Orch....
8:45 comedy; or.; news	Whiteman & Taylor ..	"A Date With Judy" ...	Small; Vincent Lopez.	Variety Hour .....
9:00 Burns & Allen	'Famous Jury Trials'	"Mystery Theater"; dr.	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Variety Hour .....
9:15 show; P. Henried	"Famous Jury Trials"	"Mystery Theater" dr.	"Believe It or Not" ...	Variety Hour .....
9:30 Report to Nation:	Les Brown's Orch.	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	American Forum of Air:	Variety Hour .....
9:45 Quentin Reynolds .	Dance orchestra; Drama	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	Should Insurance Be	Variety Hour: Bruins-
10:00 'Romance': Square-	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show	Exempt Anti-Trust Law	Detroit Redwings
10:15 ing the Circle	Sammy Kisen's Orch...	Bob Hope Variety Show	Sunny Skylar, songs ..	hockey game .....
10:30 Rep Mike Mansfield	National Radio Forum:	Red Skelton and Co....	Concert Album	News service .....
10:45 Guy Lombardo's Or	'National Service Act'	Red Skelton and Co....	Music; Weather	Jan Garber's Orch....
11:00 News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Horace Heidt's Orch...
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Harry Green's Orch	'Weather; 'Off Record'	Maurice Gotlahy's Or.	Art Jarret's Orch. ....
11:30 Shep Field's Orch.	Fishermen's program..	Henry L. Stimson, talk.	"Sinfonietta"; Russell	Day's End; music .....
11:45 Shep Field's Orch.	Dance Orch.; News ...	Music You Want	Bennett, conductor ...	Day's End; News .....

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"Rosalinda," musical play by Johann Strauss. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"The House in Paris," by E. Mawby Green and Edward Allen Feilbert. Starring Ludmilla Pitoeff. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Decision," by Edward Chodorov. Presented by Edward Choate. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Boston Opera House—"The Mikado," presented by the Sullivan Opera Company. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Vladimir Golschmann, conducting. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Vladimir Golschmann, conducting. 3.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. "Coastal Command." 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.

Fenway—"Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan, William Bendix. 12:50, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "The Good Fellows." Helen Walker, James Brown. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—"The Gang's All Here." Alice Faye. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "Charlie Chan in Secret Service." Sidney Toler, Gwen Kenyon. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:50.

Kenmore—"Assignment in Brittany." Pierre Aumont. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. "My Kingdom for a Cook." Charles Coburn. 1:20, 4:30, 8.

Majestic—"None Shall Escape." Marsha Hunt, Alexander Knox. 10:20 a. m., 1:08, 3:56, 6:44, 9:32. "Klondike Kate." Ann Savage, Tom Neal. 11:54 a. m., 2:42, 5:30, 8:18.

Metropolitan—"Old Acquaintance." Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins, Gig Young. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 5:20. "The Minesweeper." Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.

Modern—Princess O'Rourke." Olivia De Havilland, Robert Cummings. 9, 11:55 a. m., 3:05, 6:10, 9:20. Adventure in Iraq." John Loder, Ruth Ford. 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:05.

Orpheum—"Madame Curie." Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 9:30, 11:55 a. m., 2:25, 4:55, 7:25, 9:55.

Paramount—"Guadalcanal Diary." Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan, William Bendix. 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:25, 9:35. "Good Fellows." Helen Walker, James Brown. 11:15 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8.

RKO-Boston—"Spider Woman." Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 11:07 a. m., 2:09, 5:11, 8:04, 10:14. Stage Show. 12:34, 3:36, 6:38, 9:15.

Scollay—"No Time for Love." Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. 11:38 a. m., 3:10, 6:42, 9:50. "Woman of the Town." Albert Dekker, Claire Trevor. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:06.

South Station Theater—"Romancing Along." "Gun to Gun." "Desert Playground." "Mermaids on Parade." "Ghost Treasure." "Speaking of Animals." "Curtie on Duty." latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Madame Curie." Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 11:30 a. m., 2:06, 4:42, 7:18, 9:54.

Tremont—"Bombing Germany." "Ringley Bros. Circus." "Hollywood Stars." "Merry Wives of Windsor." "Popular Science Review." two cartoons. News Digest. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Upham—"Princess O'Rourke." Olivia De Havilland, Robert Cummings. 1, 3:50, 6:35, 9:35. "Rookies in Burma." Wally Brown. 2:42, 5:30, 8:20.

Washington Street Olympia—"No Time for Love." Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:35, 9:50. "Woman of the Town." Claire Trevor, Albert Dekker. 10:35 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Princess O'Rourke." Olivia De Havilland, Robert Cummings. "Adventures in Iraq." John Loder, Ruth Ford. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: Holy Matrimony." Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. "Frontier Badman." Robert Paige.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Destroyer." Edward G. Robinson. "Larceny With Music." Alan Jones, Kitty Carlisle.
Regent: "Sky's the Limit." Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. "Buckskin Frontier." Richard Dix, Jane Wyatt.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Background to Danger." George Raft. "My Kingdom for a Cook." Charles Coburn. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Hostages." Luise Rainer, Paul Lukas. "Claudia." Robert Young, Dorothy McGuire. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Girl Crazy." Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Passport to Suez." Continuous 2-11.
Coolidge Corner: "Jack London." Michael O'Shea, Susan Hayward. "Is Everybody Happy." Ted Lewis.
Cleveland Circle: "Adventures of Tartu." Robert Donat. "Young Ideas." Herbert Marshall, Mary Astor. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Adventures of Tartu." Robert Donat, Valerie Hobson. "Young Ideas." Mary Astor, Herbert Marshall. 1:50, 8.
Harvard: "The Desperadoes." Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford. "Reveille with Beverly." Ann Miller, William Wright. 2,

Chinese Soldier Does Much on Little

The story of how the Chinese soldier is equipped and fed and on the meager rice rations carried with him for four days' meals is told by The Christian Science Monitor's special correspondent who has just returned from an extended tour of the Sino-Japanese front.

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 24—It is interesting to compare the high-quality items of clothing, food, comfort, and equipment provided by the taxpayers of the United States for the American soldiers with the way in which the brave Chinese soldier is clothed, fed, and equipped for his fight against the Japanese.

Pfc. Hung Wen-hai, a farmer with four years' Army service, with whom I spoke on my recent visit to the North Hunan front, gives a fair example of conditions of an average soldier in one of China's best-fed, best-clothed, and best-equipped divisions.

His bare feet are in straw sandals which he may have to discard before a day's march is over. He carries a reserve pair, but these, too, may become useless before there is a fresh supply. His legs are in thin blue cotton shorts and puttees of similar material. He wears a short blue cotton tunic padded with a layer of raw cotton over a flimsy shirt and a thin blue cap.

Dangling on his back is a large peasant's hat of split bamboo to be used against rain. This is all the clothing he possesses, but he is one of those fortunates whom the Chinese industrial co-operatives already have supplied with a cotton-and-wool blanket that he carries in a roll on his back.

I dare not ask him whether he feels cold, for I am shivering in the raw morning in spite of two pull-overs under a warm uniform and overcoat, long underwear, heavy woolen pants and socks, heavy boots, and gloves. Private Hung probably never wore more clothing when he was a farmer, although he would then have gone from the fields to a fire and a warm bed of straw and rugs.

As for what he eats, he wears over his shoulder a tubelike bandoleer of cotton cloth filled with six pounds of rice—his food ration for four days. His ration is the same in garrison and on the march—24 ounces of rice providing his two daily meals.

$2 a Month Wage

With his monthly wage, the equivalent of about two American dollars, he can buy some extra food. A year or two ago, when prices were much lower while wages were about the same as they now are, and especially before the war, a soldier's cash income provided him with a few pounds of meat a month with plenty of beans, vegetable oil, some eggs, and sugar.

But at present, some salt and vegetables are all his wages will purchase. Although prices of most foodstuffs are somewhat lower in North Hunan than in Chungking a pound of pork is about 75 cents to $1 American money, and even vegetables are about 10 to 20 American cents a pound.

The farmers in this area now are even poorer than normally because their villages have been ransacked by the Japanese, so they are less able than before to give the soldiers a few eggs or other supplementary food. But I was told of cases in which during the actual fighting in that area, poor peasants, who were the only ones to stay behind, provided free meals for the soldiers on the march against the enemy.

Reporter's Party Fed Well

Again I felt ashamed to ask Private Hung whether he was satisfied, for our party had been told with much apology that after our heavy breakfast of pork, beef, chicken, fish, vegetables, rice, and soup at General Headquarters, we would have to march until the afternoon without any more for luncheon than hard-boiled eggs, cold wheat dumplings, and oranges.

However, Private Hung and the other soldiers seemed to regard their diet as more or less normal, since it is roughly the same as that of poor farmers in fairly good harvest years. The knowledge that landlords and merchants in the villages and many persons in the towns and cities have a much richer and more varied diet than they themselves get did not seem to concern them, and they showed no sign of dissatisfaction.

To complete the picture of Private Hung, it remains to describe his equipment. He wore a well-kept rifle over his shoulder, a cotton belt with cartridges around his waist, two hand grenades were fixed with cotton straps on his waist, and a white badge on his tunic with writing in Chinese ink gave his name and rank and the code denomination of his unit.

Cheerful and Keen

He looked cheerful and keen and was by no means embarrassed about the presence of so many Chinese colonels and generals and of the first foreigners he had ever seen. Standing to attention and smiling from time to time, he answered my questions with quick, short replies which were always to the point.

He was completely at ease and showed that same absolute lack of submissiveness, that spirit of personal independence and modest self-respect which is characteristic of Chinese farmers everywhere.

He had no pity with himself and nothing would have been more out of place than to pity him for the hard conditions under which he had to fight.

There is nothing melodramatic about Private Hung or any other Chinese soldier I have met. Neither their love of their homes nor their feeling toward the Japanese is a matter of many words for them. They have a job to do against the enemy just as they normally do a job which is not too pleasant and does not yield them much reward, when they plow their muddy patch of paddy field.

But Private Hung and his comrades are far from being dull. Once you start them on a conversation, they will talk in a most animated way and show a great gift for observation of detail and a lively sense of humor. Among their mental equipment they have patience of an almost incredible quality—patience with the hardships of a long day at the front and patience about the duration of the war.

Attitude on War

Their wish to see the war ended and to go home probably is as intense as that of any American GI or British Tommy, but I never have heard any of them ask the question a city man will put to a foreigner in China sooner or later in a friendly talk, "When will the war come to an end?" Similarly, a soldier's face will show a happy smile when asked about Allied air assistance in the recent North Hunan campaign and he gladly will tell you all he knows about it, but he will not ask you when more Allied planes will come to his aid.

He does not seem to realize the inferiority of Chinese armaments in his fight against the Japanese quite as much as his officers or foreign observers do because of his admirable self-reliance. This may be due partly to the fact that, as a farmer on the world's oldest, and in many respects best-cultivated, fields. He also is used to a bare minimum of primitive equipment. But once he gets modern arms, he probably appreciates them more than any other soldier in the world.

I wish I could convey my unforgettable impression of another soldier—the proud possessor of a modern automatic rifle whom I observed one morning in front of a farmhouse in which I had spent the night. He had cleaned it most meticulously and was showing it off to his comrades of our baggage train, explaining every detail with beaming enthusiasm such as one rarely sees on the calm face of a Chinese.

Norse Heir Honored at Toronto

Associated Press

Crown Prince Olaf Receives Degrèe

Sir William Mulock (right), Chancellor of the University of Toronto, on his 100th birthday, Jan. 19, conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Crown Prince Olaf of Norway (left).

Roosevelt Speeds Program Of Aid for Nazi Victims

Continued from Page 1

mittee would continue with its job of finding places for refugees who cannot or do not desire to be repatriated either to their countries of origin or of former residence.

In opposing establishment of a special committee to rescue persecuted Jews of Europe, Assistant Secretary of State Long reported that under State Department direction, 580,000 victims of Nazi persecution, mostly Jews, had been brought to the United States in the last 10 years.

The President's move is the outcome of pressure brought to bear by the Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe, a group made up of both Jews and non-Jews that has been active in the Capital in recent months.

Just how many Jews the new Board will be able to rescue from the oppression of the Nazis remains to be seen. Entrance into the United States is closely restricted by quota limits. Certain South American nations have indicated their willingness to take refugee groups, but the job of moving them is likely to be a lengthy one that may be difficult to carry through before the Nazis can carry out plans to exterminate large sectors of the Jewish populations of occupied countries.

However, the mere news of the Board's appointment, broadcast through OWI channels to the undergrounds of Poland and other occupied nations, will undoubtedly be good news, important enough perhaps to help turn the tide of battle when the Allies march in.

Meanwhile, UNRRA has been accepted with open arms in Congress, except on the part of a few pre-Pearl Harbor isolationists who are expected to have little effect on the final vote. The only amendment that may be attached to the State Department-written bill in the House carries with it a protest over 'home-front disorganization and has nothing to do with the international aspects of UNRRA.

Introduced by Representative John M. Vorys (R) of Ohio, and backed by his fellow-Republicans, the amendment provides that the money go to the Treasury or State Department, or other old-line agency instead of the new Foreign Economic Administration, a wartime agency that recently was formed out of a merger of Lend-Lease Administration, Office of Economic Warfare, and Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation. The latter agency has now become submerged in UNRRA.

Today's Lend-Lease food report showed that though foods moving out of the country are playing a vital part in the Allied war effort, the quantities shipped have been relatively small in relation to total United States supplies. The amount of beef and veal that went to other United Nations in the 11-month period, for instance, was only three tenths of an ounce per week per U. S. civilian. Pork shipments amounted to not quite five ounces per week per U. S. civilian. Lend-Lease shipments of all milk products used less than four quarts out of every 100 produced in the United States, while Lend-Lease butter amounted to only one fifth of an ounce per week from each U. S. civilian.

Army Discharges 'Too Young' Hero

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 24 (AP)—"Too young" for the army, a 16-year-old sergeant with more than 300 hours of combat flying to his credit, is going home.

He's Sergeant Thomas Kincaid of Columbus, Ohio, holder of the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with a silver and four bronze oak leaf clusters.

Stationed at the Salt Lake Army air base, Sergeant Kincaid took the news of his retirement hard.

"Imagine that," he complained today. "Just imagine. Retiring me. Sending me home because I'm too young for the Army."

He enlisted in January, 1942, and after training was sent to Egypt as a gunner with a combat squadron. He flew on bombing missions over North Africa, Sicily, Italy, Greece, and Germany. During the raid on the Ploesti Oil Fields he was credited with downing two enemy planes.

Sergeant Kincaid says he's not through. "I'll be right back in when I'm 17," he says. "I'm going to enlist as an aviation cadet and try to get to be a bomber pilot."

3,678 in War Fronts Made U. S. Citizens

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—Dr. Henry B. Hazard, research and educational head of the Justice Department Immigration and Naturalization Service, said Jan. 22 he naturalized 3,678 persons in a recent 42,000-mile trip to war fronts and Army posts and declared that the new citizens would be "just as loyal as anyone born in the United States."

Describing his 11 months' journey, which ended last month, Dr. Hazard told a meeting of the National Institute of Immigration Welfare that he naturalized, among others, 1,002 Canadians, 437 Germans, 433 Italians, 369 Mexicans, 227 Poles, and 125 Russians in trips that took him to Italy, Sicily, North Africa, Britain, the Middle East, and Iceland. Eighteen were service women.

He said the usual requirements of residence, first papers, fees and photographs were dispensed with in the case of overseas service men, their cases calling for speed "because the men are moving all the time."

Save Paper!

Saving wastepaper will help save cellophane. The country was able to save 220,000 pounds of cellophane last year because America's wastepaper was used in materials formerly made from cellophane. Do your part. Save wastepaper.

Congressional Medal Urged for Air Major

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Recommendations for a Congressional Medal for Maj. James H. Howard, St. Louis, Mo. are understood to be en route to Washington. Major Howard shot down probably six out of 30 German fighters attacking a Flying Fortress formation raiding Oschersleben Jan. 11.

Major Howard was decorated by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek for his exploits while a member of the famous "Flying Tigers" in China, and on Jan. 21 was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal and an Oak Leaf cluster to the Air Medal, for his feats over Europe.

India Names Controller Over Sale of Most Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—For the regulation of quantity and sale price of all Indian commodities sold by dealers, with the exception of food grains, the Central Government of India has appointed a Controller-General, who has already limited the consumer to a three-months' supply for a man and his family, the United States Department of Commerce reported recently.

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BACK OUR BOYS WITH WAR BONDS

Packard reports to its 3 bosses

THIS IS A REPORT to the three bosses of Packard war production—to the Army and Navy fighting men who are doing such a magnificent job, and to the citizens who are gladly footing the bill.

From every combat area, we hear thrilling accounts of the brave, ingenious and effective ways our fighting forces are meeting and beating the enemy. These reports have been a constant inspiration in the drive to produce better and better equipment—and more and more of it.

Now that 1943 is a closed book, we feel that our fighting men are entitled to a year-end report on production progress at Packard. And a report is also in order to the taxpayers and War Bond buyers who want every dollar to go the limit in backing up our boys. The story of how we have (1) stepped up production, (2) produced better engines, and (3) cut costs is summarized briefly below.

We enter 1944 knowing that our war job has to be done before the men at the front can finish theirs.

Every fighting engine we build may shorten the war by a week, or a day, or an hour. That's why we won't let up for a minute until the job is *done*.

1. OUTPUT UP. Packard output for 1943 was 3½ times greater than our biggest peacetime year. This expansion indicates the tremendous gains that have been made in our production of Packard marine engines and Packard-built Rolls-Royce aircraft engines. Both engines are built to exacting aviation precision standards. Yet Packard builds them in mass-production volume. The production rate is still rising rapidly—will continue to rise until peak capacity is reached in 1944.

2. HORSEPOWER UP. Engines built by Packard have been constantly improved for better performance. Such changes make mass production more difficult, but Packard output has gone up and up. Building the recently announced 2-stage 2-speed supercharger, which adds two more miles to the ceiling of Rolls-Royce aircraft engines, is an outstanding example of the improved performance that will help our fighting men to hit the enemy harder and harder.

3. COSTS DOWN. *More* engines—*better* engines—but Packard has built them at lower and lower costs. The substantial savings have been passed along to Uncle Sam, and represent big savings for taxpayers. Although Packard engine production in 1943 was 70% higher than 1942, Packard billing was up only 60%. And far from reflecting proportionate increases, Packard's estimated profit for 1943 (after providing for a 107% increase in Federal taxes) is just about the same as 1942.

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Canadian Farmers View Future Trade

By Morris McDougall
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 24—From agricultural conferences held here recently and other meetings elsewhere in the country, it is quite evident that the farmers of Canada are not only aware of their immediate heavy responsibilities in wartime, but are doing a good deal of thinking about the future of their industry. They are anxious to see as much planning and preparation as possible to prepare for the time when channels of international trade are again open.

Agriculture is of course now faced with the pressing task of making its full contribution to food supplies for the United Nations during the rest of the war. Later it will help to feed the destitute peoples of Europe and lend its hand in the rehabilitation of their farming economy.

If, beyond the transition period, the future is obscure, agriculture in this country has learned some lessons from the war which will, it is believed, be of benefit to it, whatever may be the difficulties it has to face in postwar years. One is the advantage that comes from general production planning and the close association of the farmer with the Dominion and provincial governments through farm organizations and municipal farming committees.

Whether the links become looser or not after the war, the farmer is likely to make full use of carefully prepared programs of production which will be based not on war demands but on the condition of world markets.

Labor Outlook

The labor shortage is certain to disappear, and there would be little to recommend for peacetimes the labor conditions under which the farms have been forced to operate during the emergency.

At the same time the farmer has been given a new idea of the productivity of his labor. During the war over one third of the workers on farms have joined the armed forces or taken jobs in industry. In spite of this handicap the farms have produced 40 per cent more in volume, which means that the average output per man has about doubled.

This has been accomplished in spite of the difficulty of getting farm machinery. When labor-saving devices of all kinds will be available, without restrictions, after the war, the machine situation will be improved, and it is believed farm production costs will be lower than before the war. Another lesson that has been impressed on the farmer through his experience in the war has been the uselessness of waste of any kind.

For its task of assisting through the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration the feeding of countries to be released from Nazi domination, this country is already quite well prepared. The major part of Canada's contribution will be in wheat of which there is a heavy surplus.

Changes Inevitable

Whatever may be the lines of development and the fortunes of agriculture here and elsewhere after the war, there are certain inevitable changes which must affect the Canadian farmer. He is dependent to a large extent on exports. In this war he has a market supplied to him for all he can produce, and where he needs subsidies to increase production, they are given him by the Government.

In the days to come he will be a competitor in the open market. The fate of subsidies is uncertain, although by order-in-council the extra payment on bacon exported to Britain will continue for six months after the close of the war in Europe.

To give the farmers a feeling of security against any possible sudden break in export demand, the Government is negotiating a four-year contract with Britain, and a suggestion for a similar contract in poultry products was made at a conference here a few days ago.

In the years to come Canada will again come into competition in the British bacon market with Denmark which supplied one half the total British bacon imports before the war. During this war, with Denmark under Nazi control, no farm produce of any kind, of course, has been shipped to any Allied country. When trade routes are open and the agricultural economy of Denmark is restored, Danish bacon will again be competing with Canadian in the Smithfield market of London.

Agriculture has the advantage over other industries in that whatever happens men must eat. It also will not have to go through the period of dislocation which manufacturing plants will have to undergo while switching from war to peacetime production. It will also be aided by the attempts, if successful, to improve nutrition standards in the countries of the world.

New Markets After War

New markets will be opened after the war, but the extent of exports to these markets will depend, it is recognized, on how safe the nations will feel under new plans of collective security and how far they will consider it necessary to be self-sufficient in regard to food. Exports will be helped by proposed removal of barriers of trade if these measures materialize. The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Gardiner, has expressed the belief that China, India, and Russia would be important markets in the future.

Britain, which before the war grew only 40 per cent of the food it needed, is now 70 per cent self-supporting. Lord De La Marr, chairman of a committee on post-war agriculture in Britain, when here a short time ago, said that it was the intention to improve British agriculture still further. Britain, however, would not attempt, he said, to be self-sufficient and would be buying staples from abroad as formerly. Imports would likely be arranged under yearly contracts and the farmer both in Britain and abroad would not be left to the daily vagaries of the market.

Canadian agriculture, while doing everything possible to increase consumption at home, will probably ask the Government to set up national boards to handle some products exported. It will also have the benefit of the promised floor prices for its products while in time being relieved from ceiling prices. There is also a movement on foot to expand research facilities available to the agricultural industry.

Benjamin Franklin

quoted to support the Fourth War Loan Drive, says:

"You appear to me to point out the true cause of the general distress, viz, the late luxurious mode of living introduced by a too great plenty of cash. It is indeed amazing to consider that we had a quantity sufficient before the war began, and that the war added immensely to that quantity by the sums spent among us by the (government . . . but I am inclined to think that the mere making more money will not mend our circumstances if we do not return to that industry and frugality which were the fundamental causes of our former prosperity."

Let's All Back the Attack!
BUY WAR BONDS

Bracelet Hitler Gave for 'Mein Kampf' Aid Brings $160,000 Bond Bid in Radio Auction

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—A bracelet given by Adolf Hitler to a girl whose mother supplied him with the paper on which he wrote "Mein Kampf" assured the purchase of at least $160,000 worth of United States War Bonds.

Harry Jacobson of New York offered on Jan. 22 to buy the bonds in exchange for the eight-karat gold wrist band of Friedelind Wagner, granddaughter of composer Richard Wagner, during the Mutual Broadcasting System show, "Victory Auction," which auctions mementos for bond sales. The bidding ends Jan. 28.

Miss Wagner told the radio audience that Hitler gave her the bracelet for Christmas in 1935. Two years later she fled Germany after her dislike for Nazism became known.

"My mother was one of Hitler's earliest supporters and admirers," Miss Wagner said. "In those days Hitler was broke and his friends took it upon themselves to clothe and feed him.

"When he was put in jail after the Munich putsch, my mother sent him paper, pencils, and pens with which he wrote 'Mein Kampf.'

"After he came to power he tried to repay the friendship . . . and he showered presents on us."

Her bracelet, she said, was delivered by special plane.

Miss Wagner related that when she came to America she kept the bracelet "because I felt that some day I might use it against Hitler."

★ HAVE YOU BOUGHT YOUR Extra BONDS 4TH WAR LOAN

All His Pay in Bonds

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 24 (AP)—Howard Eades, Consolidated Vultee Aircraft worker, sticks his check out every week and draws back a stub. After security benefits and withholding deductions are made, the remainder of his salary goes into War Bonds.

He tried twice before to get the company to convert all his pay to bonds. A rule concerning bookkeeping technicalities on bond deductions caused his first offer to be rejected—until E. T. Alsaker, Division Controller, heard about it.

Mr. Eades, his wife, and young son live rent free on his brother's Tennessee farm which has been "in the family" for generations.

"I always raise a bunch of hogs and chickens and a garden," he said, "and we don't need much else."

The remainder of their needs is supplied by a "nest egg" saved from profits of a "good little country general store," Mr. Eades operated before the war.

Save Paper!

Save every scrap of wastepaper. Tie in bundles. The shortage is serious and lack of wastepaper may affect shipments of ammunition and supplies of all kinds.

Watch the family
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When they sniff
that hearty drink—
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The Boys at the Front are counting on YOU to buy WAR BONDS and STAMPS

Farm Bureau Says Wages Adequate Without Rollbacks

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—The American Farm Bureau Federation has fired a statistical blast at food subsidies in a report—sent to all members of Congress Saturday — asserting that average weekly earnings of factory workers increased more than 68 per cent between January, 1941, and October, 1943, while the cost of living jumped only 23 per cent.

"The American Farm Bureau Federation is opposed to the payment of subsidies from the Federal Treasury at a time when people are able to provide for themselves," said E. A. O'Neal, Federation President, in a letter accompanying the report.

He explained the Federation "is not attacking labor but is disclosing the injustices of the demands of labor for either a further wage increase or a rollback in food prices to the September, 1942, level."

The report cited Labor and Commerce Departments statistics which show, Mr. O'Neal declared, "that (1) wage increases have far exceeded the amount contemplated by the 'Little Steel' formula; (2) that wages have increased much more than the cost of living; (3) that farm prices were abnormally low in relation to other parts of our economy during the prewar period."

[The "Little Steel" formula, key of the Government's wage control plan, permits a 15 per cent increase over rates prevailing in January, 1941.]

'Heaviest Yet' Barrage Meets German Air Raid on London

Continued from Page 1

road blocks bearing the familiar sign, "unexploded bombs."

On this past Saturday morning the only signs I saw of the raid were ack-ack shell fragments in the street and at one place a canvas, covering a hole in the roof of one of London's historic monuments, made by an incendiary bomb. I did, however, discover one place where the streets had been barricaded. There was an old familiar sign saying "danger delayed-action bomb." And sure enough, there is was in full view about 100 yards away sticking out of the street with its nose half buried in asphalt.

As I gazed at it from a safe distance, rather gingerly apprehensive, I heard a gay whistling, and a little 14-year-old delivery boy rode up to the barricade on a bicycle, took down the bar on which the danger sign hung, pushed his bicycle through, put the barricade up again, remounted and rode up to within a few yards of the bomb, jumped off and delivered a parcel to the doorway of the house—incidentally evacuated. Then whistling with complete unconcern the whole time, he came back through the barrier and rode away.

And that Herr Goebbels is what Londoners think of your "heaviest yet" raid.

Soldiers' Side Told By Mrs. Roosevelt

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 24 (AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said recently American soldiers fight as well as the best of any soldiers in this war, but that they are less sure of what they are fighting for than the men of some nations.

Speaking to a New Jersey College for Women audience, Mrs. Roosevelt said that American citizens are responsible for the kind of society, domestic and international, to which the fighting men will return.

Since men on the fighting fronts were not in a good position to receive complete news of what was going on in the United States the President's wife said it was that much more important for those at home, who could be well informed, to carry on with intelligence.

YOUR PERSONAL POST WAR WORLD
The John Hammacks live at 7126 Keller Street, Houston, Texas.
Says John Hammack, "It's just plain common sense that we need to hold down prices right now.
"These extra war dollars we are making won't do us a bit of good—if prices go way up. And we'll have trouble after the war.
"So you can count on the Hammack family to do every one of the things the seven-point plan calls for."

Here's what you can do *NOW* to head off *Runaway Prices*

IT'S EASY TO SAY, "It isn't up to me to do anything about high prices. That's Uncle Sam's job. Count me out."

But that's a way of kidding ourselves. Or of trying to pass the buck.

Of course, there are things that the Government alone can and must do to control prices. But there are things that only *we* can do—we, the people. In fact, we *must* do our part, if the country's fight is going to be successful.

7 Things we can do

Our Government has drawn up a clear-cut seven-point program. (See the box at the right.) It shows what we can do—what all of us should do—to make the war against runaway prices really work. It shows where our part fits in with the Government's.

Just how the program does the job is clear if we think of the reasons for runaway prices.

We see how each of those seven points does one of two things. Some ask us to put our extra money where we won't be tempted to spend it on scarce goods. Others ask us to be good sports and live up to ration rules and price ceilings.

That's a program that will help us as individuals—and help the nation, too. It's a fine program to get started on *today*—if you haven't already—and to keep following right along.

Here's what causes Runaway Prices...

In war, most of our factories are working full time making weapons. And a whole lot fewer peacetime goods are being made.

At the same time, many of us are being paid more in wages and salaries than ever before.

If we disregard price ceilings and try to use this extra money to buy these few goods—bingo! prices start going up! It's just the way prices go up at an auction.

But if we all follow our Government's seven-point program, it's a sure bet that we'll keep prices under control.

* * *

68,000,000 Americans, with the help of their life insurance agents are already doing one of these seven things. They have also found the peace of mind, the family protection, the feeling of independence that owning life insurance brings.

It is in the interest of these 68,000,000 people—as well as the nation as a whole—that the Life Insurance Companies of America have joined together to bring you this wartime message to help prevent runaway prices. Address inquiries to 60 East 42nd St., New York 17, New York.

JOHN HAMMACK has an important war job as foreman in a shipyard. He does a lot of thinking about his future security, as his budget shows. Out of his family income of $5,260 he sets aside $2,395 for War Bonds, life insurance, savings and debt payments.

Here are the 7 Things our Government suggests that every family can do now and continue to do

1. Buy and hold War Bonds.
2. Pay willingly our own share of the taxes—including increased taxes—that our country needs.
3. Provide for our security by adequate life insurance and savings.
4. Reduce our debts as much as possible.
5. Buy only what we need and make what we have last longer.
6. Follow the ration rules and price ceilings.
7. Cooperate with our Government's wage stabilization program.

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Allies Drive Four-Mile Wedge in Italy—Nazis Counterattack in South

Continued from Page 7

have brought the Appian Way under shellfire from their long beachhead above the Pontine Marshes, Allied Headquarters announced.

Meanwhile the German Tenth Army has gone over to the offensive on the whole Cassino front, 60 miles to the southwest. In a series of violent day and night counterattacks the Germans threw the Americans back across the Rapido River.

"It is apparent the German Command hopes to disrupt the entire Fifth Army front to gain time to turn around and deal with the threat in their rear," said a military commentator at Allied headquarters.

Americans had seized a bridgehead across the Rapido, three miles below Cassino, in conjunction with Allied landings near Rome, but were immediately attacked in force by the Germans who had been augmented by three divisions withdrawn from the Rome area only a few days ago.

As a result of the shift of German forces, the sea-borne forces at Nettuno still were expanding their miles-long bridgehead without meeting effective opposition, Headquarters announced. American and British troops and supplies still are pouring ashore.

The Allies captured Nettuno, it was stated officially for the first time, hold the coast for several miles both north and south of that small port, and have brought the Appian Way under their guns.

This road, the main coastal highway between Rome and the Germans' southern front, is only 12 miles from the beaches, and the four-mile Allied advance placed the Americans and British within eight miles of the artery.

The road also was within range of warships offshore.

Heavy guns of battleships can shoot 20 miles. There was no elaboration of the Algiers radiocast that Rome was within artillery range. Guns ashore at this stage of the operations may be able to shoot no more than 10 miles, but the radiocast may have meant much longer-ranged artillery. "Artillery range," used loosely, can mean up to 75 miles.

Battleships off the mouth of the Tiber would be within shooting distance of the Italian capital.

Germans Report Sinking Destroyer

The German communiqué admitted that no major opposition had been offered to the Allies at Nettuno, but declared one destroyer was sunk, and a cruiser and two smaller naval craft were hit in German air attacks.

The German Air Force still had not been able to give a battle over the bridgehead and only four enemy planes were sighted there by Allied patrols all day Jan. 23. But American Spitfires intercepted a force of 50 to 60 Junkers, Heinkels and Messerschmitts which attempted to bomb ships off the beaches and shot down six Nazi bombers near Elba.

Nettuno was captured so quickly Jan. 22 that harbor installations were taken intact. Although the unloading capacity of this summer resort is small, as is that of the small harbor of Anzio to the north, long stretches of beach can be used to pour in supplies and reinforcements as at Salerno last September.

Besides Nettuno, one other coastline town has been captured, front-line dispatches reported, but its name was not given.

The whole Italian situation had developed into a race to see if the Allied amphibious force can straddle the Appian Way and the Via Casilina 10 miles farther inland with sufficient strength to meet the Germans when they turn around from the Cassino front.

The first men to swarm ashore were heavily laden with yellow grenades, bazookas, and 81 millimeter shells, and they soon were followed by heavier gear.

Much depends on the sturdy Fifth Army troops along the land front to the south. If they hold against German counterassaults and have enough offensive strength left to press forward when the Germans attempt to disengage, they could prevent them from throwing their full power into the attack on the beachhead.

The Germans aimed their thrusts at the British and French as well as the Americans all along the Gustav Line running through Cassino.

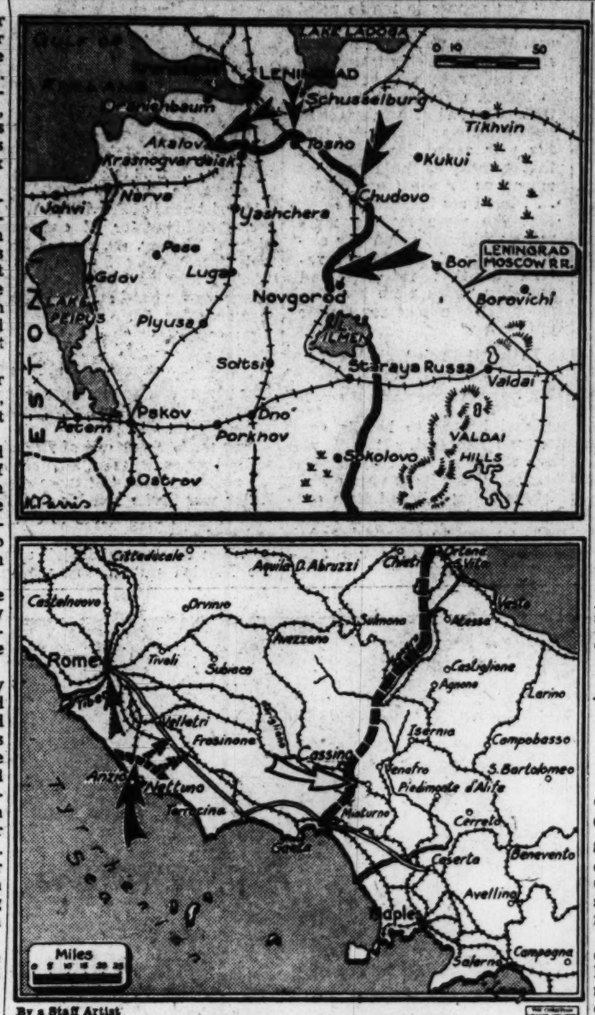
Although the Americans were thrown back across the Rapido when their ammunition was exhausted, they exacted heavy casualties, held off a German follow-up at the point of the bayonet, and reoccupied strong positions on their own side of the river.

"The Americans engaged in hand-to-hand struggles right down to the river banks," a headquarters commentator related.

The French in the mountains to the northeast stood firm.

The British lost the ridge commanding Tufo to the southwest but regained it with a counterattack of their own. The main German thrust here was directed at Santi Cosmo e Damiano Ridge near Castelforte and the fighting was described as the hardest the British have encountered since they crossed the Garigliano.

"All the German assaults in this sector were costly failures," the commentator declared.



By a Staff Artist

Allies Gain on Two Fronts

Upper: Close-up of northern end of battle front in Russia shows Red Army pushing south from Leningrad and also driving westward to free Moscow-Leningrad Railroad from enemy control. Arrows show main points of attack. Lower: Broken line shows approximately the territory held by Allies' new landing party around Nettuno, Italy. Other points of landing had been mentioned by enemy sources, but not referred to by the Allies. Striped arrows show possible direction of moves to cut Appian Way, one of Germans' main supply lines, and possibly to reach Rome. White arrow shows point of heavy German counterattack against Fifth Army farther south.

Russia:

Russians Sweep Along Both Banks of Volkhov

Sweeping along both banks of the Volkhov River after wiping out a German bridgehead on the east bank, the Red Army was within 10 miles of Chudovo in a drive which threatened to cut still another vital enemy rail line below Leningrad.

The Germans, whose communications are being systematically chopped up in various parts of the the Leningrad front, still hold a narrow stretch of this line—the main Moscow-Leningrad line—between Chudovo and Tosno. Chudovo is about 75 miles southeast of Leningrad on the west side of the Volkhov River.

At the same time, Russian troops directly menaced the key rail junction of Tosno by advancing through Pustinka, 10 miles southwest of Mga, and a Soviet communiqué said the Germans were retreating from the tip of the Tosno salient.

The bulletin also told of continuing Russian successes in Lower White Russia, declaring the drive through the Pripet Marshes already had passed Simonovichi, 53 miles west of Mozyr.

Swedish dispatches from Berlin, meanwhile, said the Red Army had launched a surprise offensive on the far-northern Finnish front, about 150 miles southeast of Petsamo. The Finnish communiqué, however, reported only routine patrol activity.

In another unverified report, a Berlin radiocast said heavy fighting was going on southeast of Kerch in the Crimea after Russian forces landed and drove inland. The radiocast said the new landing came simultaneously with attacks by other Russian forces which already had established a bridgehead northeast of Kerch.

The Russian communiqué said Soviet forces advancing southwest of Leningrad in the Krasnoye Selo area drove the Germans out of several localities, including Akalovo, 10 miles west of Krasnogvardeisk, and only five miles from a Nazi rail line running to Narva in Estonia.

Germans retreating from the Gruzino area after their Volkhov River bridgehead was wiped out were declared to have abandoned large quantities of war material.

In White Russia, the southern wing of Gen. Konstantin Rokossovsky's army was nearing a junction with the northern flank of Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's forces in the depth of the Pinsk Marshes, west of captured Lelchitsy, where some units have crossed the Ubort River and are heading for the Stviga and Gorin Rivers.

To the north, a German radiocast said the Nazis had abandoned a swamp in the area west of Novgorod.

The Leningrad area is alive with new building activity following the city's liberation from siege, Pravda said.

Convoy:

An attack on an Atlantic convoy by German U-boats and by planes using glider bombs was frustrated by British escort ships and United States and British aircraft during a four-day battle that started midway between the Azores and Portugal, it was announced.

One U-boat was known to have been sunk, two were believed probably sunk, and others were damaged. Several enemy planes were shot down. Every effort of the Germans to organize a concentrated attack was defeated, a joint British Admiralty-Air Ministry communiqué said.

The struggle was broken up into a series of day and night engagements, starting when 15 long-range Nazi bombers launched glider bombs at the convoy about 600 miles west of Ile d'Ouessant, France.

Two of the convoy ships were damaged, but the attackers were driven off by Allied planes operating from Gibraltar and new bases in the Azores. This phase of the battle lasted nearly 2½ hours.

The glider bombs, radio controlled, were fired by Germany's new four-engine Heinkel-177's. One British Liberator pilot said they resembled small monoplanes and performed "most unusual acrobatics."

Other four-engined Fock-Wuffs also attacked with ordinary bombs. The Air Ministry said it was the first time in more than a year that the Germans had made long-range bombing attacks on a convoy.

Air Over Europe:

Allied Bombers Aim For Northern France

Large formations of Allied aircraft swept across the English Channel to hammer European targets by daylight after RAF Mosquitoes had stabbed at Western Germany during the night and slipped back through Nazis defenses without loss.

British planes also laid mines in enemy waters, the British Air Ministry said. The communiqué mentioned no other overnight operations, though a wide continental radio blackout and reports from Sweden had indicated previously that targets in Southeastern Europe might have been under attack.

U. S. Marauders and RAF medium bombers attacked military objectives in Northern France in the day sweeps, it was said authoritatively. The bombers were escorted by RAF, Dominion and Allied fighting planes.

The day raiders took off shortly after dawn and headed in the direction of the Pas de Calais area in Northern France, which was bombed by both British and American planes Jan. 23.

Coastal observers who saw the planes streaking out over Southern England said they included waves of medium bombers escorted by many fighters. Some of the aircraft were seen returning from the direction of Boulogne, Dieppe, and Calais 45 minutes later.

North Pacific:

Allied Bombers Hit Paramushiro

A new series of bombing attacks on Paramushiro apparently signaled the revival of a campaign to destroy this strong Japanese navy base in the North Pacific.

Bombers which the Navy asserted were based in the Aleutians struck twice at the strongly fortified enemy position at the northern tip of the Kurile Island chain in which the mainland of Japan lies. The raids were reported in a communiqué.

The new assaults—second and third on Paramushiro in less than a month—emphasize statements by American military leaders that new blows may be launched across the comparatively narrow waters of the North Pacific.

New Guinea:

Australian forces are drawing victoriously nearer Bogadjim, south door to Japan's big base of Madang, New Guinea.

Climaxing a year-long drive up inland New Guinea from Buna, they sent the Japanese fleeing in panic from the Faria River headwaters—less than 25 miles south of Bogadjim—Gen Douglas MacArthur's communiqué said. The Japanese were outflanked by the Australian onslaught across quagmires and up almost perpendicular, hotly defended heights.

From Bogadjim, the finest-surfaced highway in the whole region offers a quick trip north to Madang, only 15 air-line miles distant.

Allied bombers and fighters which helped soften the Japanese Faria positions pounded anew at this Japanese thoroughfare, the communiqué said.

Meantime, a great flight of Liberators pulverized much of Borpop airdrome which helps guard the foe's big shipping base at Rabaul, New Britain.

Burma:

Chinese Advance In North Burma

Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's American-trained Chinese forces have captured Mingru Ga in their drive toward Taipha Ga in the Hukawng Valley of North Burma, an Allied Southeast Asia headquarters communiqué announced.

The bulletin said a strong Japanese position in the Taro area of the same front also was taken, despite reinforcements brought up by the enemy.

Chinese forces have been engaged in clearing Japanese patrols from the new Lido Road to China in their advance eastward across North Burma.

The communiqué also said that strong Japanese counterattacks in the Buthedaung area of the Arakan front on the Burmese West Coast had been thrown back. The Allies have been expanding their hold here in hand-to-hand fighting in a drive aimed toward the Japanese-held port of Akyab.

Yugoslavia:

Germans Battling To Capture Senj

Yugoslav Partisan headquarters announced the Germans were recklessly throwing men and materials into a costly bid for Senj, a Croat coastal town 35 miles south of Fiume.

Marshal Josip Broz's (Tito) radiocast communiqué said heavy losses were being inflicted upon the invader along an 18-mile front between Senj and Otocac.

The Hungarian News Agency, in a radiocast heard by Reuters, quoted a Zagreb announcement that Senj already had been occupied by German and Croat troops and that mopping-up operations had been completed on Hvar Island farther down the coast.

The Yugoslav bulletin reported that heavy fighting continues in Western Bosnia while street fighting is raging at Tuzla in Eastern Bosnia. Occupation of Gracanica and destruction of a rail line by Yugoslav troops also were announced.

Landings Near Rome Bring Italian Unrest

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, Jan. 24

The new Allied amphibious attack south of Rome inspired the Italian populace in northern Italy to violent demonstrations, particularly in the industrial cities, a dispatch from the Swiss border to the Morgen Tidningen said today.

In Genoa two German officers were killed during a skirmish and the Germans, in quick reprisal, executed eight Italian youths and locked up 29 more as hostages, the dispatch added.

New Step to Oust King Of Italy Is Planned

NAPLES, Italy, Jan. 24 (AP)—Italian political leaders said Jan. 23 that an attempt by Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio to broaden party representation in his Government had failed because King Victor Emmanuel refused to abdicate.

Party leaders announced they had rejected the offer of a place in the Government made to them by Premier Badoglio last Thursday for this reason.

As a result, members of the Naples Committee of National Liberation, including six political parties, said an effort to force the King's abdication would be made at a joint three-day convention of the parties at Bari beginning Jan. 28. Whether they could bring this about, however, is extremely problematical.

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Argentina Denies Press Curb Is Fascist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—Representatives of the Ramirez regime in Buenos Aires deny that the latest control instituted over national newspapers and foreign correspondents in Argentina is of a Fascist or totalitarian character. The measure is described by them as "purely Argentine," though it is admitted that control is total.

Leading newspapers, including the renowned La Prensa, saluted the muzzling order with the suppression of virtually all editorial articles. Rather than accept official "guidance" or attach staff names to expressions of opinion, the independently-owned newspapers restricted comment to a brief recapitulation of their traditional doctrine as declared in their first editions in the past century. La Prensa suppressed its customary three columns of editorials which had contributed considerably to the establishment of its reputation for impartiality and integrity.

The complete and centralized government control of news and opinion for publication at home and overseas was announced in a series of four decrees issued simultaneously with the signatures of President Ramirez and Luis C. Perlinger, Minister of the Interior.

The new total command is assumed by the recently-created Undersecretariat of Press and Information of the Presidential Secretariat, whose head was given Cabinet rank. The office is divided into departments for the detailed supervision of all journalistic and pictorial activities and of radio and cinematorgraphic news, publicity and entertainment.

A register is being compiled of all journalists, and these must attach their signatures to the editorials and commentaries for which they are responsible. Editors have labored in vain trying to explain to the new press controllers that editorials are often the product of two or three writers for which the paper and not one individual is responsible. The Undersecretariat, however, refuses to acknowledge the editorial "we."

Cinema artists, radio commentators and announcers, proprietors, editors, reporters, press photographers, audit clerks, advertising workers, even messengers—all must be registered. Scrutiny of the business management of newspapers is included, with compulsory submission of accounts.

Foreign correspondents come under separate departmental jurisdiction and are ordered to supply signed copies of their overseas dispatches to the Undersecretariat within four hours of transmission. The decree does not alter existing regulations which allow censors in telegraph and post offices. These censors, or interventors as they are called, are empowered to reject, delete and delay. It was in this particular process of censorship that the text of a recent speech by President Roosevelt was "adjusted." Foreign correspondents, too, must supply translations of their dispatches. Censorship of incoming news has been in operation for several months.

Newspapers are obliged to print communiqués and information emanating from the Undersecretariat as and in the manner indicated by that office. Sanctions, ranging from suspension of newspapers to cancellation of professional rights for national writers and deportation for foreign correspondents, are the prerogative of the chief of the Subsecretariat.

Compulsory screening of and payment for Argentine news pictures or national propaganda films in all movie theaters is also ruled. Seventy-five per cent of radio entertainment must be of Argentine authorship and interpretation.

Chinese Girl Builds Ships

Wide World

And Buys U. S. War Bonds Every Month

Miss Ethel Mildred Lee, born in this country of Chinese parents, is shown at her job as an electrician-helper at the Los Angeles yards of the California Shipbuilding Corporation, where she has worked for almost two years. Extra incentives to help the war effort are two brothers in the United States Army and one in the Navy Yard at Honolulu, Hawaii. Miss Lee, who's 4 feet 10 inches tall and weighs 98 pounds, buys $100 worth of War Bonds a month.

Allied Coup in Italy Laid To Air Inferiority of Nazis

Continued from Page 1

ian front between first light and dusk.

In combat with the hit-and-run raiders who made a futile attempt to interfere with the landings of which their reconnaissance services had given no effective advance notice, nine German planes, were destroyed and several others probably destroyed—certainly damaged.

Even the Nazis' small effort at last-minute intervention apparently exhausted Luftwaffe resources, for the troops on the regular Fifth Army front south of the landing points enjoyed a day completely free from fleeting visits of enemy aircraft, which normally constitute the Luftwaffe's support for ground forces.

A significant comparison between the Jan. 22 landings and the Salerno operations, when the Fifth Army first arrived in Italy is that on the present occasion the Allies were able to provide fighter cover from bases only 100 miles away on the Italian mainland itself.

As happened at Salerno, heavy formations of Allied Strategic Air Forces were thrown in to augment the Tactical Squadrons. While defensive patrols were maintained over bridgeheads, fresh havoc was created by heavy bombers on the Germans' already much damaged and congested communication lines.

American Flying Fortresses again proved an immensely valuable tactical weapon, attacking the road functions through which the Germans might have attempted to bring back forces from the Fifth Army front to deal with the new menace in the rear.

Such attacks were timed to coincide with attacks by medium bombers on the roads.

All these intense operations, combined with the past week's heavy attacks on the railway system between Florence and Rome, virtually isolated the landing areas and permitted the bridgeheads to be established at top speed.

In view of the seriousness of the new threat to a large part of the German forces, strong resistance is expected later.

Head of Bell Aircraft Describes Jet Plane

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 24 (AP)—The new jet-propelled (rocket) fighter plane is characterized by pilots as being smooth, simple to operate and giving a feeling of security aloft, Lawrence D. Bell, President of Bell Aircraft Corporation, reported today with War Department approval.

"Jet-propulsion," Mr. Bell said in a statement, "is still so new that it is against the best interests of aviation to make startling claims for a radical principle of flight whose real development life all lies in the future."

Bell Aircraft is producing the twin-engine, propellerless plane, whose development was disclosed Jan. 6 by the United States Army Air Forces and the Royal Air Force. A joint announcement said the craft was capable of flying at extreme speeds and high altitudes.

Eyewitness Story of Attack on Italy

Continued from Page 1

on the beaches too, for the Germans, whose reconnaissance service has been dislocated by the intensive Allied bombing of air fields in the Rome region, were taken completely by surprise. Apart from one brief burst of artillery fire and an occasional rattle of automatic small arms, there was no sign of resistance and it is easy to imagine German coastal guards leaping out of warm beds and escaping inland as fast as they could.

The lack of opposition meant there had not been the usual fiery latticework of crossing tracer bullets. Almost the only pyrotechnical accompaniments were Very lights fired as signals to co-ordinate landing operations.

The British had to negotiate land mines and barbed wire at their bridgehead, but the Americans did not meet these hazards. Landings were regulated by beach masters as methodically as if calling in pleasure boats on a lake at an amusement park.

There seemed to be vessels of every shape and size, ranging from warships to landing craft.

Allied aircraft spread over the sky in an impenetrable umbrella, said one pilot, "but most of the time one looked in vain for any sign of Jerry."

The Germans put only about 90 to 100 planes into action all day against many hundreds of American and British planes, and the Germans were not anxious to "mix it" in the face of such odds.

Good Weather

It was a glorious morning and the sun sparkled on the sea as barges lined up neatly on the beaches.

Small dots on the beach indicated troops were disembarking without hindrance following others already pressing inland. Out to sea Allied warships were firing salvo after salvo into enemy positions as Allied aircraft streamed to or from the fighting zone.

There was, meanwhile, a battle along the regular Fifth and Eighth Army fronts. The Germans put in counterattack after counterattack—some very heavy ones. This is a policy they usually follow when covering a withdrawal of substantial forces, as it would be logical to expect them to do now in view of the menace at their rear.

Allied airmen have been attacking a long northward bound column at the same time front line activity was intensified.

Obviously the Germans are now confronted with the choice of two courses—retreat from the existing battle line or attempt to hold this and a new one with available resources. The latest Allied move puts the German commander in a most unenviable situation. But optimism in the Allied camp must be tempered by an appreciation of the difficulties ahead, particularly on account of untrustworthy weather at this time of year.

Bricker Sees Jobs In Free Enterprise

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 24 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio asserts "we must repudiate governmental administration management" if private business is to provide postwar jobs for all who wish to work.

The candidate for the Republican presidential nomination said government "regulation will be necessary," but added:

"There is a vast difference between regulation and regimentation. Political ownership or management of business, of agriculture, of commerce and industry has no place in our free economy. . . ."

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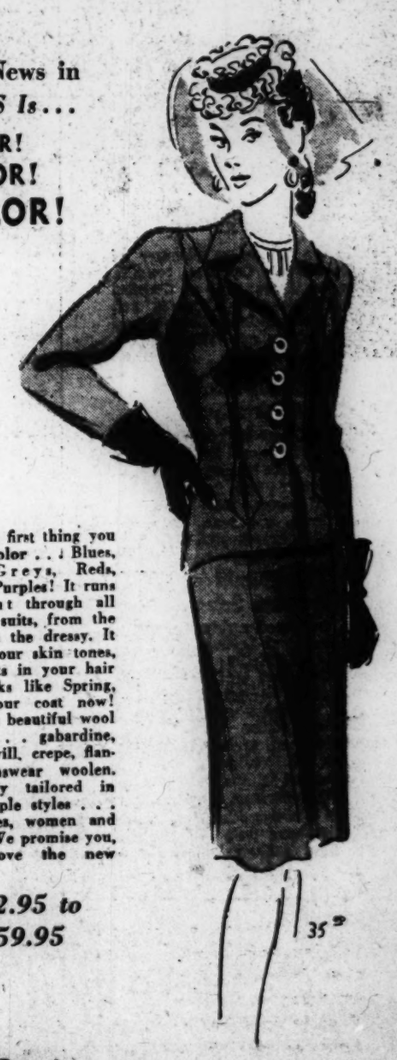

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Truth Lights The Way

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE exalted spiritual vision gained through apprehension of God's presence as ever right at hand, and acknowledgment of the perfection of God's government, confer power to banish inharmony in human affairs, to dissipate fear, and to bring to light the undisturbed tranquillity of true spiritual existence. Fear is perhaps the most subtle intruder upon the harmony which belongs to every child of God; but when fear is recognized as unreal because not proceeding from God, it vanishes as mist before the sun. It is never anything but a mesmeric condition of thought, ephemeral belief without an iota of reality, in other words, nonentity.

The silent activity of Truth unmasks every phase of evil, reversing and annulling the claim of error to place and power. Christian Science, the Comforter promised by the Master, points the way to deliverance from human afflictive experiences by revealing the omnipotence and omnipresence of our Father-Mother God, who forever guards and protects His own. Always underneath are the everlasting arms of divine Love. The Apostle Paul discerned this truth so clearly that with unflinching faith he was able to declare (Romans 8:38, 39), "I am persuaded, that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God."

* * *

A soldier in the first World War, entrusted with delivery of an important military message, suddenly found himself besieged by violent enemy gunfire. Realizing his great peril, and almost overwhelmed by fear, he turned instantly and desperately to God for help, meantime clinging to the truth that he was the child of his heavenly Father, and as such could not be touched by mortal weapons of destruction. Breathless, yet still confident of divine help, he reached his destination entirely unharmed, and delivered the message entrusted to his care. He had proved certain of fulfillment the promise of God to all who call upon Him for help (Isaiah 65:24), "And it shall come to pass, that before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear."

Through intelligent spiritual application of God's law of unchanging good, error can always be driven from under cover, and its utter powerlessness to disrupt harmony revealed. As in human affairs the solution of a mathematical problem automatically wipes out faulty computation, so, in the realm of the spiritual, Truth obliterates that which to human sense is pernicious or afflictive. The irresistible forces of good eventually prevail over evil, nor need the process be postponed to an indefinite future time, since God is ever at hand, instantly available in time of need.

Never for a second is man separated from his heavenly Father, but he is always at one with eternal Life, unchanging Love. On pages 470 and 471 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy is a statement worthy of deepest study: "The relations of God and man, divine Principle and idea, are indestructible in Science; and Science knows no lapse from nor return to harmony, but holds the divine order or spiritual law, in which God and all that He creates are perfect and eternal, to have remained unchanged in its eternal history."

* * *

When we understandingly declare to be true that which is scientifically and spiritually real, and act upon the fact, even though circumstances may seem to evidence the opposite, we inevitably bring the desired good into our experience, because good, divine harmony, is already ordained and established. Once the habit of constructive right thinking is formed, we learn to reject mortal-mind arguments which would make us unhappy or afraid. We rise in the scale of true living as spiritual concepts move thought constantly onward and upward, leading to divine awareness of the healing Christ, the presence of God.

Unceasing prayer with spiritual understanding brings the answer to every human problem, opening wide to man the very gates of heaven, leading to the realization that it is impossible for God's children to stray outside the infinitude of eternal life. Of unspeakable comfort to us and our loved ones, wherever they may be, is the message of Christ Jesus (Luke 21:10, 18), "Nation shall rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom: but there shall not an hair of your head perish."

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"PATIENT": *A Painting in Oils by William R. Leigh*

WILLIAM R. LEIGH is one of the most authoritative living painters of the Old West; in fact, he belongs to that trio of well-known American artists which included the late Frederick Remington and Charles Russell. This still vigorous and productive painter of cowboys and Indians, of the life and traditions of the Far West, in speaking of the canvas in question, pays a simple tribute to its subject, the patient donkey or burro. He calls him the Indians' "ship of the desert" and further states that "he has the virtues of patience, docility and ability to endure almost incredible hardships." For instance, he will carry a load of green fodder bigger than himself, a load of wool his own weight, or a man so big his feet almost touch the ground. Much of this quality of patience and stolid devotion has been conveyed in the artist's painting of two burros standing before their Hopi masters' adobe houses.

Despite his reputation as a painter of Indian life, Mr. Leigh never actually set foot in the Far West until he was a man in middle years. During the last quarter of a century, however, he has devoted himself to painting not only cowboys and Indians but mesas, canyons, the desert, and an infinite variety of kindred subjects; he has lived among the Indians and even tramped the sagebrush and desert with his friends, the cowboys.

His career as historian and artist of the old West has, however, been broken twice by trips to Africa as accompanying artist first for the Carl Akeley Expedition, and again in 1927 for the Carlisle-Clark Expedition to Tanganyika. As master painter, he executed the natural backgrounds for the habitat groups in the Akeley African Hall of the Museum of Natural History, New York; and he also published a book on his African adventures, "Frontiers of Enchantment." He is author and illustrator of "The Western Pony," as well as of numerous short stories about the Indians.

B. T.

At Low Tide

At low tide, in the coral shallows—
Indigo against the aquamarine—
The Hawaiian women wade
To find seaweed for their supper.
Here and there they bend, groping—
One in a yellow Mother Hubbard,
One in red,
And one in blue
With a hat of woven leaves.
At the edge of the reef,
The waves roll back like long white seashells;
While the echo of the women's voices
Makes a lilting pattern
Across the fair sand.

MARGARET M. MACKAY

Snow in Adobe Land

SNOW IN NEW MEXICO has a whimsical, an unreal quality. It is not serene and calmly beautiful as it is elsewhere. It seems to know that its whiteness does not belong in a land where all the dye-pots of the world have spilled their colors. It steals in without warning on furtive slipper-tips. It cuts capers and plays pranks. Then it is gone. Only a shrill falsetto of elfin laughter floats down from wind-swept mountain passes.

* * *

Yesterday the sky was deepest turquoise and without a cloud. Adobe walls soaked up a mild winter sunshine. Last night there were more stars than usual. Now, this morning, like the soap-writing of prankish boys, there is snow all over everything. Anywhere else in the world, you would say: "How beautiful," and quote from one of the minor poets. In New Mexico, the jaw sags open and you exclaim: "Snow!" in about the same tone that you would say: "Pixies."

Snow takes impish liberties with four-square respectable little adobe houses. It crams a white dunce cap down over scandalized flat roofs. It piles a frothy and saccharine meringue on top of substantial adobe walls. It traces a cynical, uplifted eyebrow over a sedate "portal."

* * *

Out in the Indian Pueblos, the bronzed children of the sun look like aliens in their own land. To see a Taos Indian, wrapped in his Arab-like mantle, stalking through a sage brush and cactus desert disguised with snow is a ludicrous sight. Even his austere, tip-tilted mesas are ornamented with the soft ephemeral stuff. He takes one incredulous look and retreats underground to the depths of the kiva, there to practice the intricate steps of ceremonial dances and to repeat, syllable by syllable, the song poems of the ancients.

The Spanish-Americans go to the opposite extreme. They do not seek shelter underground. Rather do they take to their house-tops. From all over Tenorio Flats comes the merry scraping of snow shovels. Oddly enough, the shovels are operating on roof-tops, not on paths. Snow on good, sun-browned adobe soil is one of nature's whimseys. Why disturb it? But, on more or less fragile flat roofs, it is a serious business. Only a patient, laughter-loving people would continue to build, century after century, flat-roofed houses at seven thousand feet elevation on the outer fringe of the Rockies.

* * *

All the male population of Tenorio Flats is on its house-tops. Soft Spanish vowels fly back and forth like snow-balls. "Buenos dias," greets Mr. Apodaca like a round-eyed squirrel from behind his chimney. "Where are you going, Señora, in all this snow?"

"To the Plaza to find a roofing man."

Mr. Apodaca, who has one of his children's red-knitted caps pulled down to his eyebrows and who is twice his natural size in a sheep-skin jacket, gasps with sympathy. "Not that good, fifteen-year guarantee roof, Señora!"

"No, no,—not the roof. It's the 'canales,' the little wooden 'canales' (gutters). They are solid with ice. Now that the snow is melting, the water can't get through. It's soaking back along the 'vigas' (ceiling beams) and ruining my beautiful white-washed walls!"

Mr. Apodaca doubles up with laughter. "A roofing man for frozen solid 'canales'! I'll be over and fix them for you," he offers, backing down the ladder. "It will take but a 'momento'."

* * *

In a little while, he appears with a big brown paper bag and scatters over the solidly frozen "canales" a white, crystalline substance. I have no faith in his kind ministrations. Haven't I poured the contents of three steaming kettles on the icebergs without result?

An hour goes by and I hear a faint drip, drip from the "canales." In another hour, snow water is pouring in a steady stream from the once adamant little wooden gutters. My beautiful whitewashed walls are saved.

I run back to the scattered houses in the Flats. Mr. Apodaca is nowhere in sight. Piñon smoke is pouring out of dozens of little chimneys. Geraniums are blooming in old lard pails in every little window. Radios are going full blast.

"Enter, enter," invites Mrs. Apodaca to my knock. "Siéntese" (be seated). "Lupe, fry the Señora a tortilla. A bowl of chile would taste good this cold morning. Luz, Luz, put the chile kettle on to heat."

In spite of all the hospitable fluttering, I manage to inquire for Mr. Apodaca.

"The papá? Oh, he went down to his job with the Gas Company. Only four hours late and all this snow!"

"He opened my little 'canales' and saved my nice white walls. Those 'canales' were frozen solid, like rocks. I wanted to thank him and to find out what he used."

"'La sal,'" explains Mrs. Apodaca, grinding furiously on an imaginary ice-cream freezer. "It's slow, but 'poco a poco' (little by little) it works."

"Ice-cream salt! Of course," I mutter.

As I struggle home through paths that only the sun will clear, I think of the simple way my Spanish-American neighbors meet the problems of living. A need and something simple to meet that need! And the grace of a buoyant patience, "poco a poco"!

DOROTHY L. PILLSBURY

Southwest Adobe

Adobe builds a Southwest house
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To Pueblo of the Taos,
Adobe is material
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A. H. ROBINSON

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LA VERDAD ALUMBRA EL CAMINO

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LA VISION espiritual exaltada que se obtiene con la comprensión de la presencia de Dios como siempre a la mano, y el reconocimiento de la perfección del gobierno de Dios, confiere poder para desterrar la inarmonía en los asuntos humanos, disipar el temor, y sacar a luz la imperturbable tranquilidad de la verdadera existencia espiritual. El temor es quizás el intruso mas artero en la armonía que pertenece a todo hijo de Dios, pero cuando el temor es reconocido como irreal porque no procede de Dios, desaparece como la niebla ante el sol. Nunca es más que una condición mesmérica de pensamiento, una efímera creencia sin una tilde de realidad, en otras palabras, sin entidad.

La actividad silenciosa de la Verdad quita la máscara a toda fase del mal, invirtiendo y anulando la pretensión del error a lugar y poder. La Ciencia Cristiana, el Consolador prometido por el Maestro, señala el modo de librarnos de las experiencias humanas que nos afligen, al revelar la omnipotencia y omnipresencia de nuestro Padre-Madre Dios que por siempre guarda y protege a los Suyos. Siempre por debajo están los brazos sempiternos del Amor divino. El Apóstol Pablo vió esta verdad tan claramente que con fe resuelta pudo declarar (Romanos 8:38, 39): "Estoy persuadido que ni la muerte, ni la vida, ni los ángeles, ni los principados, ni poderes, ni cosas presentes, ni cosas por venir, ni lo alto, ni lo bajo, ni ninguna otra cosa creada será poderosa para separarnos del amor de Dios."

Un soldado de la primera Guerra Mundial, a quien le fué confiada la entrega de un mensaje militar importante, repentinamente se vió acosado por un violento fuego del enemigo. Dándose cuenta de su gran peligro, y casi vencido por el temor, se volvió instantánea y desesperadamente a Dios en busca de ayuda; mientras se aferraba a la verdad de que era hijo de su Padre celestial y como tal no podría ser tocado por las armas mortales de destrucción. Sin aliento, y todavía confiando en la ayuda divina, llegó a su destino completamente ileso y entregó el mensaje que le fué dado. Había probado que sería ciertamente cumplida la promesa de Dios hecha para todos aquellos que buscan Su ayuda (Isaías 65:24): "Y sucederá que antes que clamaren, yo responderé, y estando ellos aún hablando, yo oiré."

Por medio de una inteligente aplicación espiritual de la ley divina del bien inmutable, puede desalojarse el error encubierto, y así es revelada su completa falta de poder para interrumpir la armonía. Como en los asuntos humanos la solución de un problema de matemáticas automáticamente borra todo cálculo defectuoso, así en el reino espiritual la Verdad cancela todo lo que al sentido humano es pernicioso o aflictivo. Las irresistibles fuerzas del bien finalmente prevalecen sobre el mal y no es necesario que el proceso sea pospuesto para un tiempo futuro indefinido, pues Dios está siempre a la mano e instantáneamente disponible en tiempo de necesidad.

Nunca ni por un segundo está el hombre separado de su Padre celestial, sino siempre es uno con la Vida eterna, el Amor inmutable. En las páginas 470 y 471 de SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) por Mary Baker Eddy hay una declaración digna del estudio más profundo: "Las relaciones entre Dios y el hombre, Principio divino e idea, son indestructibles en la Ciencia; y la Ciencia no conoce interrupción de ni retorno a la armonía, sino sostiene que el orden divino o ley espiritual, en el cual Dios y todo lo que El crea, son perfectos y eternos, ha permanecido inmutable en su historia eterna."

Cuando de una manera inteligente declaramos ser verdad aquello que es científica y espiritualmente real, y obramos basados en este hecho, aun cuando pueda parecer que las circunstancias dan testimonio contrario, inevitablemente traemos el bien deseado a nuestra experiencia, porque el bien, la armonía divina, está ya ordenado y establecido. Una vez que está formado el hábito de pensar de una manera correcta y constructiva, aprendemos a rechazar los argumentos de la mente mortal que nos hace infelices y temerosos. Nos elevamos en la escala del verdadero vivir cuando los conceptos espirituales mueven el pensamiento constantemente hacia delante y hacia arriba guiándonos al conocimiento del Cristo sanador, la presencia de Dios.

La oración incesante con entendimiento espiritual trae la respuesta a todo problema humano abriendo al hombre de par en par las puertas mismas del cielo, llevándonos a la conclusión de que es imposible para los hijos de Dios extraviarse, saliéndose fuera de la infinita vida eterna. De indescriptible consuelo es para nosotros y para nuestros seres queridos, dondequiera que ellos se encuentren, el mensaje de Cristo Jesús (Lucas 21:10,18): "Se levantará nación contra nación, y reino contra reino; mas ni un cabello de vuestra cabeza perecerá."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

The Winged-Life Clouding Rodondo

WE HAD LOWERED three boats, and pulling some two miles from our vessel found ourselves, just before dawn of day, close under the moon-shadow of Rodondo. Its aspect was heightened, and yet softened, by the strange double twilight of the hour. The great full moon burned in the low west like a half-spent beacon casting a soft mellow tinge upon the sea, like that cast by a waning fire of embers upon a midnight hearth; while along the entire east the invisible sun sent pallid intimations of his coming. The wind was light; the waves languid; the stars twinkled with a faint effulgence; all nature seemed supine with the long night watch, and half suspended in jaded expectation of the sun. This was the critical hour to catch Rodondo in his perfect mood. . . .

From a broken, stair-like base, washed, as the steps of a water-palace, by the waves, the tower rose in entablatures of strata to a shaven summit. These uniform layers which compose the mass form its most peculiar feature. For at their lines of junction they project flatly into encircling shelves, from top to bottom, rising one above another in graduated series. And as the eaves of any old barn or abbey are alive with swallows, so were all these rocky ledges with unnumbered seafowl. Eaves upon eaves, and nests upon nests. . . .

Not only were the eaves rustling with them, but they flew densely overhead, spreading themselves into a winged and continually shifting canopy. The tower is the resort of aquatic birds for hundreds of leagues around. To the north, to the east, to the west, stretches nothing but eternal ocean; so that the man-of-war hawk coming from the coasts of North America, Polynesia, or Peru, makes his first land at Rodondo. And yet though Rodondo be terra-firma, no land-bird ever lighted on it. Fancy a red-robin or a canary there! . . .

As we still ascend from shelf to shelf we find the tenants of the tower serially disposed in order of their magnitude:—gannets, black and speckled haglets, jays, sea-hens, sperm-whale-birds, gulls, of all varieties:—thrones, princedoms, powers, dominating one above another in senatorial array; while sprinkled over all, like an ever-repeated fly in a great piece of broidery, the stormy petrel or Mother Cary's chicken sounds his continual challenge and alarm. . . .

As day advances the dissonant din augments. With earsplitting cries the wild birds celebrate their matins. Each moment, flights push from the tower, and join the aerial choir hovering overhead, while their places below are supplied by darting myriads. But down through all this discord of commotion I hear clear silver bugle-like notes unbrokenly falling, like oblique lines of swift slanting rain in a cascading shower. I gaze far up, and behold a snow-white angelic thing, with one long lance-like feather thrust out behind. It is the bright inspiriting chanticleer of ocean, the beauteous bird, from its bestirring whistle of musical invocation, fitly styled the "Boatswain's Mate."

The winged life clouding Rodondo on that well-remembered morning, I saw had its full counterpart in the finny hosts which people the waters at its base. Below the waterline, the rock seemed one honeycomb of grottoes, affording labyrinthine lurking places for swarms of fairy fish. . . . Nothing was more striking than the complete novelty of many individuals of this multitude. Here hues were seen as yet unpainted, and figures which are ungraved.—From "The Encantadas, or Enchanted Isles," in Shorter Novels of HERMAN MELVILLE. (New York: Liveright.)

Aerial Perspective

Everything is dwarfed—
motors, buildings, people.
Walkers lean forward, black against the pavements;
motors crawl, like insects.
Blocks of little houses; churches on stilts, their steeples looking like cake ornaments.
There is a glow back of this picture, reaching to the horizon.
Avenues twinkle remotely; streets are golden spokes reaching toward darkness.
Boats beside their piers are tiny shallops.
Bridges loop festoons of lights
across the river.
If we go up five thousand feet,
and the night is clear,
there would be nothing below us but a small mosaic
shrinking together.
But higher, beyond the boundaries of the city,
skylines curve gently into space,
encompassing one world.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1944

Rescue of Millions of Nazi Victims Forms Task of War Refugee Board

Australians Storm Ridge In Push on New Guinea

Air and artillery barrage precedes hard drive by infantry in Madang area—Advance of Australians on Japanese made under severe jungle conditions up precipitous slopes and mud.

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Jan. 24—Scaling sharp cliffs and overcoming almost unbelievable obstacles of terrain and weather, Australian infantry are reported today to have made new and important advances in the grim battle to break out of the Ramu Valley toward the coast of Northern New Guinea.

This latest success gives the Australians a foothold on the saddleback of the Finisterre Mountain range which separated the Ramu Valley from the Japanese-held coast around Bogadjim and just south of Madang.

The new position, which is known as the Kankiryo saddle, connects with the precipitous mountain in a line running north and south. It is a watershed dividing the Faria and Mindjim River Valleys, and guards the approach to the motor road from Adumoina in the mountains to Bogadjim.

The Japanese have been using this road to supply their Finisterre Mountain forces which have held the Kankiryo saddle in force ever since the Australians made their advance up the Ramu Valley from Finschhafen last October.

Air and Artillery Barrages

The drive, which is one of the minor epics in the Pacific war, began last week with an intensive softening-up by dive bomber and artillery barrages.

For three days the valleys echoed and re-echoed to the ceaseless rain of bombs and shells. In one pocket-handkerchief area, 250 shells were lobbed over in a five-minute period.

On Jan. 20 alone wave after wave of Allied aircraft bombed and strafed enemy-held positions from 900 to 1,800 yards. More than 2,000 rounds of Australian 25-pounder mountain guns supplemented the air bombardment.

On the heels of this terrific barrage diggers began the slow tortuous push from the shaggy ridge, the knife-edge position captured from the Japanese Jan. 1.

Following the surprise assault Jan. 19 on the Japanese left flank, the Australians struck next day on the right flank in a push which caused the enemy to drop rifles and flee in panic. Simultaneously a third force of Australians hit at the center, pushing a deep wedge in the enemy line.

Precipitous Territory

Booby traps and land mines were scattered throughout the area by the retreating Japanese. The Australian left flank force gained 2,000 yards the first day despite an attempted counterattack by a small enemy party which had managed to wheel in behind the advancing Aussies.

The Australian advance was accomplished under the severest jungle conditions yet experienced in this area.

Infantrymen carrying Bren guns, ammunition, and rations on their backs slipped and toiled up the steep slopes in regions where range rises a thousand feet in about half a mile.

Torrential cloudbursts, coupled with landslides, disrupted communications lines laid by signalers and washed away the network of bridges which the engineers had constructed for the new mountain offensive. The engineers immediately began the work of replacing bridges in the swift swollen river waters which often carried the men away.

Rivers which had risen many feet overnight inundated camp areas and flooded supply dumps.

Field kitchens and first-aid stations were buried under a sea of mud.

Flanking Tactics Needed

Stumbling up steep cliffs long lines of native carriers helped to maintain the tenuous communications and supply lines. Often the advancing diggers were forced to drop supplies and fight determined enemy defense pockets.

One Japanese group dug into a pocket on the face of a sharp slope, firing from pits covered by logs laced together with vines. Frontal assaults failed under heavy enemy fire and the position had to be taken by flanking movements.

Though the Australian push was on a relatively small scale and with limited objectives, observers who witnessed the Buna campaign state that they never before saw such intensive air and artillery barrages as preceded the drive.

The land advance was made considerably easier by the lack of determined resistance on the part of the enemy who abandoned many carefully prepared positions in order to escape the fury of diggers who crawled up the cliffs and plowed through mud and slime in a steady advance.

The capture of the saddle in the Finisterre Mountains gives the Australians an excellent vantage point from which to continue to push seawards, and lays the foundation for a future Allied movement up the northern New Guinea coast against Madang and Wewak.

Reproduced by permission of the Artist

Of War and Peace

This child, in a painting by the artist, Ethel Blanchard Collver, speaks for the refugee children of a dozen countries throughout the world which look to the United Nations for aid.

Air-Base Control Aim of Anzac Pact

CANBERRA, Australia, Jan. 24—What Australian External Affairs Minister H. V. Evatt describes as a "Pacific Charter of Collaboration," signed Jan. 21 by delegates to the Australian-New Zealand Conference naturally has many aspects of special interest to Americans.

Not all of these aspects relate to purely Pacific affairs. In pursuance of the claim by both countries to a real say in the armistice and peace terms and in line with the determination of both countries to speak as far as possible with one voice, there are within the agreement, clauses dealing also with issues on the other side of the world.

There is, for instance, clause 16 which reads, "The two governments accept as a recognized principle of international practice that the construction and use in time of war by any power of naval, military, or air installation in any territory under the sovereignty or control of another power does not in itself afford any basis for territorial claims or rights of sovereignty or control after the completion of hostilities."

No Basis for Claims

In a long review of the agreement, Mr. Evatt, in reference to this clause said, "Absurd claims have sometimes been advanced in connection with such wartime construction. Both governments accept the undoubted principle of international practice that such construction does not in itself afford any basis whatsoever for territorial claims. Obvious illustrations of such general practice occur in case of Iceland and the Azores."

There is no attempt to disguise the fact that this is a direct reply to a group in the United States which has been demanding that American war bases in the countries should belong to the U. S. A. after the war. Clause 27 also has a special American interest. It reads, "The two governments declare that no change in sovereignty or system of control of any islands of the Pacific should be effected except as a result of an agreement whereto they are a party or in terms whereof they have both concurred."

Behind this is a belief that such islands as the Marshalls and the Carolines should be taken away from Japan after the war and that this control should be a matter of decision by the United Nations concerned. Obviously both Australia and New Zealand wish to have a share in the government of the islands where the lines of communication to Australia's north might be threatened. But anyone stressing the fact that Australia and New Zealand are seeking safeguards such as have been outlined should also emphasize that the basis of the whole agreement is a general system of world security wherein all United Nations will be represented.

Mutual Action

One of the most significant aspects of the agreement is the closing of the military division which was caused two years ago by the splitting of the two nations into separate commands.

In some quarters this is interpreted to mean that joint Australian and New Zealand troops will fight to liberate the Philippines if such a campaign is undertaken.

Another highly interesting feature is the economic pledges and proposals for mutual aid in solving postwar problems stimulating employment and improving social standards generally. In the past, relations between the dominions have been marred by trade wars and economic disagreements.

Australia to Send Group to Conference

By the Associated Press

Canberra, Australia, Jan. 24

The Australian Cabinet has decided to send representatives of employers, employees, and the Government to the forthcoming conference of the International Labor Office in Philadelphia, it was announced today.

Delegates have yet to be selected.

British Marshal Asks Detroit To Save Every Second in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 24—With victory "certain," the "greater the effort we can bring to bear the quicker the result and the lower the ultimate price," declared Field Marshal Sir John Dill, Senior British representative on the Combined Chiefs of Staff, at the Economic Club here today.

"Let us all go about our daily duties with the thought," he said, "that if we can put just that extra bit into what we have to do, we may, each one of us personally, be able to knock just a second off the duration of the war.

"But if, as Kipling put it, each one of us 'can fill the unforgiving minute with 60 seconds worth of distance run,' we can help to reduce the price of human life and human misery which must still be paid for peace and for the happier, friendlier times that lie ahead."

Addressing war manufacturers at luncheon, Sir John praised Detroit particularly and the rest of the allies generally for the war production that made possible the turning point of El Alamein and the decisive meetings of Cairo and Teheran.

"The men and women who make the tools of war were the silent and invisible partners in our discussions, he said. "Without the knowledge that to back the military decisions was the whole colossal war production of the United Nations, and, in particular, the absolutely unprecedented output made possible by American manufacturing genius, we could not have made any plans at all."

Sir John also said, in part:

"The Combined Chiefs of Staff are the Board of Directors of Allied Victory Incorporated, whose great business is war on a global scale. Like any other successful business, the Board has too many important decisions to make to have the room or the time for 'yes-men.' Unless every problem is freely and frankly discussed, with all relevant points of view heard, how can the correct solution be found? . . .

"My plea has never been to avoid disagreement, it has always been for the most complete frankness, the most transparent honesty. In the rivalry of competitive business there may be room for chicanery and out-smarting, but in the vast undertaking upon which our two countries are engaged there is none.

"Nor in the years to come do I believe that in our international relations we can with safety abandon co-operation for cut-throat competition. In honest and frank friendship we can march forward in confidence to a future in which our peoples will know a happiness and a security more complete than the past has ever shown."

Pattern of British Collaboration Woven

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 24—The agreement reached at Canberra between Australia and New Zealand to act closely together in international matters and in defense is regarded here in London as a landmark both in the development of the British Commonwealth and on the road to a world system of collaboration.

Thus away in the Pacific, on the very opposite side of the world from here, Australian and New Zealand Premiers are seen to have set an example by signing up a model kind of alliance—at least as model as any alliance yet reached by sovereign nations.

It is felt here that the aims of the Canberra agreement are not narrow or exclusive. They are interpreted as seeking "regional collaboration" within a great international system. And the fact that in this war the ties of Australia and New Zealand have been strengthened with both Britain and the United States is seen pointing to an inevitable further mixing up of affairs of the whole English-speaking peoples which Prime Minister Churchill has urged strongly and repeatedly.

Larger Meeting Due

Britain is eagerly awaiting a meeting here, it is hoped in the near future, of all the Dominion Premiers. Meanwhile, the Canberra agreement is seen to have given more specific shape to plans to be discussed by Empire leaders.

As far as British foreign policy is concerned, complaint has been made in the past that the policy was too often decided in Westminster and Whitehall and that the Dominions were presented with a fait accompli. The time factor in an emergency was advanced here as reason why this was to some extent inevitable.

The agreement by which Australia and New Zealand will speak with one voice will clearly help the building of machinery to meet the Dominion complaint. Moreover, new precedents have already been set here in this war, for Dominion participation in inner councils in London. Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts has been a member of the War Cabinet; Australia's High Commissioner, Stanley Melbourne Bruce, sits in at war cabinet meetings; Richard G. Casey was Minister in Cairo and now is Governor of Bengal.

In addition, debates in Parliament and in the British press have shown that opinion in the mother country is prepared for an entirely new concept af sharing Commonwealth responsibilities with Commonwealth statesmen.

Full Share in Defense

Readiness of Australia and New Zealand to shoulder a full share of defense costs, once they have a fuller say in foreign policy, is recognized as an important contribution to a complete revision of Imperial defense [in peacetime the British taxpayer has almost entirely maintained Empire defense.

Britain is grateful because the Canberra agreement suggests solidarity of the Commonwealth outlook for the future. This is regarded here as important in light of latest enemy efforts to foment discord among the Allies.

The German Radio in English just now is making the most of the views of people like the Chicago publisher Col. Robert McCormick, who is quoted by the Germans as demanding that the United States should insist on taking control of Australia and New Zealand and all airdromes in the world built with American money.

Civil Air Services

On the question of postwar civil air services, Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia and Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand looked first to internationally controlled air transports; failing that, they favored a system of trunk routes operated and owned by the governments of the British Commonwealth. A considerable section of British opinion agrees with this policy.

It is recognized here that the Australia-New Zealand agreement has been facilitated by both governments being Socialist. But The Times, of London, says of Mr. Curtin and Mr. Fraser, "they are careful not to assume that opinion has been moving on parallel lines in those sister nations which are differently situated and have been differently affected by the war; and in fact that there is no evidence as yet that the need for closer political articulation of the Commonwealth has been felt elsewhere."

The Times echoes the growing confidence in Britain that the flexibility of British Empire tradition will stand all strains of the evolution ahead.

Admiralty Head Sees Huge Task for Navies

By the Associated Press

New York, Jan. 24

A. V. Alexander, Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, said in an address radiocast by CBS from London yesterday that the Allies now were definitely on top at sea, "but tremendous tasks lie ahead."

"The liberation of Europe," he said, "will impose colossal responsibility on the British and American navies and merchant services, far outstripping even the unprecedented combined operations for the capture of North Africa and Sicily, which required the largest armada in world history, and the recent and present assault in Italy.

"Every ship of the enormous numbers being turned out by the United Nations, both naval and merchant, will be needed. There will be absolutely nothing to spare."

Europeans in Danger of Extermination Put First on Program of U. S. Relief

Other groups may have to wait for readjustment in postwar period—Plight of Jews portrayed.

By Ernest S. Pisko

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Although immediate rescue from the Nazis of as many as possible of the persecuted minorities of Europe has been announced as the goal of the War Refugee Board set up by President Roosevelt, nothing is said concerning the number of persons whose rescue is envisaged and the means by which the rescue should be brought about.

It is possible to answer the first question with tolerable accuracy. The second question, however, as to the ways and means of rescuing the victims of Naziism, cannot, for obvious reasons, be discussed at the present stage. It can only be said that there are other possibilities apart from opening negotiations through the International Red Cross.

According to an exhaustive study by the Internatfonal Labor Office in Montreal, some 30,000,000 Europeans have been dislocated so far. Not all of them are refugees in the strict sense of the term. There are 2,500,000 Germans among them—occupation troops, officials, settlers. Some 10,000,000 are Russians who had to leave their homes in the western part of the country when the Germans came. Some 12,000,000 to 14,000,000 are prisoners of war and slave laborers.

This leaves about 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 persons who are either genuine refugees or deportees and who occupy first place on Hitler's extermination schedule. It is probably correct to assume that the War Refugee Board will act only on behalf of this latter group, leaving the repatriation and rehabilitation of the other groups to the post-armistice period.

Plight of the Jews

About three quarters of the refugees-deportees are Jews. Europe's prewar Jewish population numbered 8,324,500. By September, 1943, this number had shrunk to 3,303,000 in German-dominated territory. More than 3,000,000 had been murdered by the Germans who in their extermination campaign reportedly have been using every conceivable means from starvation to gas chambers.

Some 1,800,000, mostly from Poland and the Baltic States, had fled into Soviet Russia; some 200,000 had escaped to Great Britain, the United States and Latin American countries. A few thousand had found a haven in Switzerland, Sweden, and Turkey.

Due to military events and administrative measures, the 3,300,000 Jews still in Axis-controlled Europe are not evenly distributed throughout the continent. Following Hitler's pattern of conquest, this is roughly the situation in the individual countries:

Austria. Of the formerly 180,000 Jews some 5,000 to 10,000 are reported still in Vienna. Virtually all are believed to be in the highest age brackets, 70 years and over.

Czechoslovakia. Seventy - seven per cent of the Jews residing in Bohemia and Moravia had been deported to Poland by last March, according to a report from the German news agency Transocean. Fifty thousand Jews are said to live in the Bohemian ghetto city of Terezin (Theresienstadt) but only part of them are Czech citizens. The majority was deported there from Austria, the Reich, and from western European countries.

In Slovakia, 75,000 of a total of 90,000 Jewish citizens had been deported to Poland by February, 1943. Latest advices indicate that a slight improvement in the lot of the remaining 15,000 has taken place. The misery into which all of Slovakia was plunged seems to have brought about a change in public opinion about the Jews. It also appears that the Slovak Fascists have lost faith in Germany's victory and are attempting to escape future punishment by relaxing Nazi-inspired anti-Jewish measures.

Poland. One million, six hundred thousand Polish Jews, more than half the country's prewar Jewish population, are understood to have perished since September, 1939. One million, two hundred thousand were reported alive last October. No reliable information is available as to changes within the last four months, but reports about recent large-scale pogroms in Lwow and other places leave no room for hope.

Denmark. Until last September the 6,000 Danish Jews were able to live relatively unmolested. However, after the open break in Danish-German relations the German occupation authorities ordered all Danish Jews arrested. Some 5,000 escaped to Sweden. The remainder was thrown in the concentration camp of Horsered. Later some were deported to Terezin in Bohemia, others to the eastern Reich provinces. The property of all Danish Jews was seized and shipped to Germany.

Norway. The rounding-up of Norwegian Jews who, including "half" and "quarter-Jews," numbered less than 1,500, started in October, 1942. Virtually all were deported to Germany and Poland.

Holland: In a radio address last October, Pieter Gerbrandy, Premier of the Netherlands Government in exile, announced that the last of the Dutch Jews had been deported to unknown destinations in the East. Yet there is some reason to assume that about 40,000 of the 180,000 Dutch citizens of Jewish faith or parentage have escaped the deportation so far.

Some 15,000 are reported to have joined the Dutch students, soldiers and laborers who have "dived under," while some 25,000, who have been married to "Aryan" Hollanders, have been exempted from the deportation order. They had, however, to undergo sterilization before being permitted to stay in the country. It has also been reported that a small number of Dutch Jews with either Palestine certificates or South American visas has remained in the Netherlands. The same is said to apply to a few for whom non-Jewish friends paid a ranson of about $6,000 per head to the German authorities.

Belgium: The Anti-Jewish campaign started in the spring of 1942. At that time the German occupation authorities ordered the Belgian Jews to wear the yellow star of David and imposed restrictions of all kind upon them. The first arrests on a large scale occurred in the summer of that year, and within the following 12 months nearly all of Belgium's 52,000 Jewish citizens were deported to Germany, Poland and German-occupied Russia.

France: Danger to the French Jews has increased in proportion to the Allied invasion threat. A "plan of action" was announced by Darquier de Pellepoix, French Commissioner for Jewish Affairs, over the Paris radio last October.

In November it was stated that Paris was to be "cleared of Jews" within six weeks. But it appears that, with the exception of the arrest of 35,000 Jewish residents in the Nizza region, no concerted action has been taken. There is little doubt, however that the German pressure on the Pétain Government is bound to grow. Only by small degrees, therefore, can the danger to the Jews inside France be considered as less "immediate" than to those in Poland or in German concentration camps.

There is also a considerable number of foreign Jews in France, former refugees from Central Europe. For over three years they have been confined to internment camps, first under French and later on under German guard. A large portion of the foreign refugees have been deported to the Gouvernment-General of Poland; many have succumbed to starvation and as a result of hygienic conditions in the internment camps. It was reported last December that a group of "Macquillards" (French Partisans) had stormed Camp Gurs, the most notorious of the internment camps, and liberated several thousand internees.

Rumania. Some improvement in the treatment of the Jews is seen in recent government measures, as for instance, the recalling of some 75,000 who had been deported to the province of Transnistria. The reasons for the change of attitude, slight though it is, can be assumed to be the same as in Slovakia.

Yugoslavia. Exposed to the fury of the German invaders and to pro-Axis native elements, only a small part of the Yugoslav Jews appear to have escaped annihilation. Reports from underground quarters indicate that many of the survivors have joined the Partisan forces.

Greece. Some 25,000 Greek Jews, mostly from the Athens region, have been given shelter by their non-Jewish compatriots. No conclusive reports are available from other parts of the country.

Bulgaria. Of the country's total Jewish population of 37,147, the 25,132 who lived in Sofia were deported to the provinces several weeks ago. They were robbed of much of their property, including every bit of warm clothing, but on the other hand, the Bulgarian Government has ordered only recently that destitute native Jews have to be admitted to the State hospitals in case of physical difficulties.

The attitude of Germany's allies is not uniform. Finland has refrained from anti-Jewish measures against its own citizens. Jewish refugees from other European countries were interned. By the end of last year, however, most of the internees were released and allowed to look for work other than with the labor battalions.

In Other Areas

In Hungary, though nothing is likely to come of the recent motion introduced in the Hungarian Parliament to rescind the anti-Jewish legislation "in order to save Hungary's honor," restrictions upon native Jews are mostly of an economic character. Conditions in the internment camps for foreign refugees are extremely bad, but the Hungarian Government has at least refrained from handing them over to the Gestapo.

Of Italy's approximately 40,000 Jews some 2,000 escaped to Switzerland when the Germans took over last September. Between 3,000 and 10,000 are said to be hiding in or near Rome. About 15,000 were thrown into concentration camps and some 10,000 were deported to Germany.

There are still Jews inside Germany. They populate some of Germany's more than 70 concentration camps and work in the coal or salt mines of Upper Silesia or in the stone quarries of Mauthausen. Recent heavy air raids drove Berlin's few remaining Jews into the open by wrecking the houses where they had been hidden by Christian friends. They were arrested by the Gestapo.

Of the less than 2,000,000 non-Jewish refugees, more than two thirds are Poles who escaped to Russia and regions further East. They are probably in less danger than the Yugoslav residents of regions annexed by the Germans, Italians, Hungarians, and Bulgars. These approximately 450,000 men, women, and children are, like the Jews, threatened with extermination.

180 Jewish Refugees On Portuguese Liner

By the Associated Press

Lisbon, Portugal, Jan. 24

The liner Nyassa, the first Portuguese passenger vessel bound on a trans-Mediterranean voyage since the war began, left here yesterday with 180 Jewish refugees, the majority of whom are going to Palestine.

They will be joined at Cadiz, Spain, by 650 others who also are bound for Palestine. The Polish Minister at Lisbon gave a farewell party for the passengers, many of whom are Polish Jews.

The Nyassa sailed with Portuguese colors and under full agreement of the Allies and Axis belligerents. The ship will proceed to India, returning via East Africa with freight and civil servants whose home leaves have been long overdue.

Eisenhower Also to Command U. S. Army in European Area

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP)—All United States forces in the European Theater of operations will be under the command of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, who has assumed this post in addition to his duties as supreme commander of the main Allied invasion forces.

Allied headquarters announced this yesterday and also disclosed that General Eisenhower had named Maj. Gen. John C. H. Lee his deputy U. S. Commander in the European Theater and had appointed Maj. Gen. W. B. Smith as his Chief of Staff.

The announcement said that General Eisenhower's action in assuming command of U. S. forces was designed to "streamline" headquarters in order to free officers and enlisted men for field duty. General Lee will act in all "appropriate cases" for General Eisenhower.

General Lee remains Commanding General of the services of supply and will have other duties which cannot now be disclosed. General Smith retains his post as Chief of Staff of the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force.

Col. Royal Lord, who perfected mobile pillboxes and the cable river crossing device now used by the American Army, has been apopinted Deputy Chief of Staff for the European Theater in addition to his duties as Chief of Staff of the Services of Supply.

Himmler in Baltics

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—The Moscow Radio, in a broadcast reported by the Federal Communications Commission, quoted a report from Stockholm today as saying that Heinrich Himmler, Gestapo Chieftain, had arrived in the German-occupied Baltic States on an inspection tour.

Himmler was accompanied by officers of the Gestapo and Elite Guard, said the broadcast.

Rommel Shifted

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Adolf Hitler was reported by the Daily Express to have appointed his twice-beaten former "Desert Fox," Marshal Erwin Rommel, as Inspector-General for Defense of Europe. Marshal Rommel theoretically becomes Germany's supreme anti-invasion chief.

Actually, however, an Inspector-General in the German Army seldom gives orders to a field commander and it is believed Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt will remain in active charge of defending Hitler's Atlantic wall.

Survey on conditions in occupied lands finds some amelioration of restrictions recently.

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

'P' Is for Penny

By Carolyn Haywood
Author of "B Is for Betsy," "Primrose Day," etc.
Illustrated by the Author

They called him Penny. His name wasn't Penn or Penrose or Penrod or anything that would make you think of Penny. His real name was William.

Before Penny came to live with his Daddy and Mother, his Daddy had said, "When we get our little boy, let's name him William. Then we can call him Bill."

"Not Billy?" asked Mother.

"Not Billy, nor Willy, nor anything else that ends in ee. Just plain Bill," said Daddy.

"Very well!" replied Mother, "plain Bill it shall be."

But this is how he happened to be called Penny.

Long before Penny arrived, his Mother and Daddy decided that, more than anything else in the world, they wanted a little boy.

"A little red-haired boy," his Mother used to say.

"With freckles on his nose," Daddy would add. And then, Mother and Daddy would look at each other and laugh, just because they had said it so many times.

Well, one day Daddy received a telegram from the head of a big hospital. It said that they had some babies that needed fathers and mothers, so Mother and Daddy got right on the train and went to see the babies.

When Penny Came

They looked at the babies, one by one. They were all sweet and cuddly. There was one with black hair and one with hair like a fuzzy peach, and there was one with no hair at all.

"Maybe it will be red when he gets it," said Daddy.

"No," replied Mother, "we have to be sure."

And then, she spied Penny. He was sound asleep in his little basket. He was the color of a ripe apricot and his head was covered with red gold ringlets.

"Here he is!" whispered Mother. "Here's our little boy!"

Daddy looked at him, very carefully. "Is that a freckle on his nose?" he asked.

Mother leaned over and looked at the tiny button of a nose. "I think it will be, by the time he is six," she replied.

Mother picked him up and the sunlight fell on the baby's head.

"My goodness!" said Daddy, "he looks like a brand new copper penny."

Mother cradled the baby in her arms. He opened his eyes and stretched his mouth into a funny toothless grin. "He's just a dear precious little penny," she said.

And so, they named him William. But they called him Penny.

And now, Penny was six years old with freckles on his nose. He was in the first grade and he loved to go to school.

Patsy, the little girl next door, was in the first grade, too. Every morning Penny would stand on his toes and lift the brass knocker on Patsy's front door. Then he would hear Patsy's feet pattering and in a moment she would pop out of the door. Then, off to school they tramped.

One morning, Penny was full of excitement. "I'm going to get a kitten," he said, the moment Patsy appeared.

"How do you know you are?" asked Patsy.

"My Mother said I could get one," replied Penny. "He's going to be a black kitten, with a white nose and white paws."

"How do you know?" asked Patsy.

"'Cause that's the kind I want," said Penny.

"Well, you can't always get kittens just the way you want 'em," said Patsy. "You have to take 'em the way they come."

"Who said so?" asked Penny.

"My Mommy said so," replied Patsy.

"Well, anyway, my kitten's going to be a black kitten, with white nose and white paws," said Penny.

Patsy Loses Her Manners

"I wish I could have a kitten," said Patsy, pouting.

"Why don't you get one?" asked Penny.

"My Mommy won't let me have one," answered Patsy. "She says she doesn't like cats."

"I'll let you play with mine, sometimes," said Penny.

"I want one of my own," said Patsy, kicking a pebble. "I think it's mean of you to get a kitten when I can't have one."

Patsy pouted and there were tears in her eyes. After a while she said, "Well, anyway, I'm my Mommy's and Daddy's real little girl."

Penny didn't know what that had to do with kittens, so he didn't say anything.

Patsy stood still and looked at Penny. "I said, I'm my Mommy's and Daddy's real little girl," she said, in a very loud voice.

Penny just looked at Patsy. He didn't know what he was supposed to say, so he just said, "Uh huh."

"But you're not your Mommy's and Daddy's real little boy," shouted Patsy.

Patsy Argues

Penny felt his cheeks grow hot. "I am so Mother's and Daddy's real little boy," he replied.

"Oh, no you're not!" cried Patsy. "You're just 'dopted."

"I know I'm 'dopted," said Penny. "My Mother told me so. But I'm her real little boy."

"No you're not," said Patsy. "You can't be. Not really truly."

Penny turned away from Patsy and ran. He wanted to get away from her as fast as he could.

"Not really truly!" cried Patsy. "Not really truly!"

Penny ran faster. Patsy was 'way behind him now but he could still hear her calling, "Not really truly!"

Penny's little legs flew. His cheeks were hot and his ears were bright red. He never looked back to see where Patsy was.

When he reached the school, he went right into his classroom. He didn't even stop to say "Good-morning" to Miss Roberts, his teacher. He went right to his desk and took out his scrapbook. He made believe that he was very busy. He was really blinking his eyes to keep back the tears. He had to bite his lip, to keep it from trembling.

When Patsy came in, Penny didn't look at her. He didn't look at her once, all morning. Over and over, in his little head, he could hear her calling, "Not really truly! Not really truly!"

Once, Miss Roberts said, "What is the matter with Penny today? He doesn't look very shiny."

Busy Morning

Penny didn't look up. He just hammered a nail very hard. He was building a bed for Judy, the big doll that belonged to the first grade. He could hardly wait for school to be over. He wanted to go home to Mother. He wanted her, very, very badly.

At last the bell rang. Penny was the first one out of the door. He didn't wait for Patsy. He ran, faster and faster and faster, all the way home.

The back door was open. Penny dashed in. Minnie, the cook, was baking cookies. "Land sake!" she cried. "You look ready to burst."

"Where's Mother?" gasped Penny.

"Upstairs," said Minnie.

Penny stomped up the stairs. "Mother," he called. "Mother, where are you?"

Mother Knows Why

Mother was sitting in the study, darning Daddy's socks. When she saw Penny's face she dropped the sock. Penny threw himself into his mother's arms. The tears that he had kept back all morning rolled down his cheeks. His Mother's arms held him tight. "There, there," she murmured. "Tell Mother what's the matter."

It was a long time before Penny could speak. He just cried and cried and the tears made his Mother's neck all wet. She held him close and said, in a very soft voice, "Tell Mother, Penny. Tell Mother what it is."

At last, Penny seemed to run out of tears. "Patsy says I'm not your really truly little boy," he gulped.

"Patsy is mistaken," said his Mother, wiping his eyes.

"She says, when you're 'dopted, you can't be really truly," said Penny.

"Nonsense!" said Mother. "There is only one thing that makes a little boy, 'really truly'."

Penny sat up and looked at his Mother. His blue eyes were big and round. Tear drops still hung on his eyelashes. "What does, Mother?" he said.

"Why, his Mother's love for him," said Mother. "His Mother's love for him makes him her really truly little boy."

"And does his Daddy's love for him make him his really truly little boy?" asked Penny.

"It certainly does," replied Mother.

Then his Mother told him of how she and Daddy had talked about him, long before he arrived. How they looked for just the little boy they wanted, with red hair and freckles on his nose.

A Special Baby

Penny snuggled into his Mother's neck. "Did you look at other little boys?" he asked.

"Indeed, yes," said Mother.

"But they didn't suit, did they?" said Penny.

"No. They were very nice," said Mother, "but we waited until we found you. And you were just what we wanted."

"That's the way I'm going to 'dopt my kitten," said Penny. "I'm going to wait until I find a black one with a white nose and white paws. And I'll love him so much that he'll be my really truly kitten."

"Of course," said Mother.

"And now, I guess I'll go get a cookie," said Penny, as he slid off his Mother's lap.

When he reached the door, he turned around. "I guess I'll take a cookie over to Patsy," he said. "And I'll tell her, she's mistaken."

(Watch for the lovely story of Penny and the kittens next Monday.)

Carmenlita's Holiday

Carmenlita, the little Mexican Indian girl, was in a green bus on her way to Chapultepec (Chapóol-tee-peck) Park. Her neighbors, Carlos and Francisco, had put her on this bus, which left the Zocalo (Só-ka-lo) or Plaza, in Mexico City, where the two men sold soft drinks.

Carlos had told her not to leave the bus until she saw a castle far up high on a hill. There was the castle now! Carmenlita pressed the button to stop the bus, then she got out and crossed the wide street to get to the park. She heard a funny choo-choo sound and went down a cross street until she came to an entrance. She went into the park and saw a queer little engine with three cars behind it.

Carmenlita thought that was the smallest train she had ever seen. The station was a big, covered platform with seats. She sat down beside a little Indian boy who had his small sister with him. He told her this was called the Children's Railway, of Chapultepec Park. Carmenlita sat there fascinated. She enjoyed looking at the drawings of animals and people, which, the boy told her, were made by Walt Disney, who had visited Mexico and loved the country. He pointed out Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck. The cars of the little train were painted green with a band of white and, on the white band, were more Walt Disney pictures.

Behind the little engine, came an open car, very deep and seating about 14 people. Then there were two longer cars, covered over, and with wire netting.

Sharing a Ride

Carmenlita thought she had rather take a ride in that train than do anything else. It cost only two cents. The little Indian boy looked so wistful, she invited him too. His sister could ride for nothing because she wasn't two years old yet. Her brother did not know just how old she was, but he knew she wasn't two. The little boy's name was Antonio and his sister was called Rosa. Carmenlita was glad children under two could ride for nothing.

The little train ran past all kinds of trees and beautiful flowers, then by a large pond with a lot of ducks in it. After that, they went under a very small bridge, then rode through what seemed to Carmenlita a dense forest.

Sunset Time

Carmenlita thought it was a very long ride for two cents. But they were approaching that big waiting-room and the ride was over. They had just passed a merry-go-round.

She and Antonio and Rosa had to get off the train, as she didn't have money enough for another ride, but she was glad that her little friends would not have to walk home. She looked at the sun and saw that it was getting low. Carlos had told her to return to the Zocalo when the sun was low, and she could go home with him and Francisco.

Carmenlita said goodby to Antonio and Rosa, and went out to wait for the green bus that would take her back to the Zocalo and her two neighbors—Carlos and Francisco.

Ta-de-win

N. Y. as World Fashion Center One Step Nearer Realization

By Barbara Scott Fisher
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 —New York brings the assurance of building a gigantic world fashion center in its midst one step nearer realization, if recommendations made in the report of the Mayor's Committee for a World Fashion Center are adopted. The document was transmitted today to Mayor F. H. La Guardia by Grover A. Whalen, Chairman of the Committee.

Ten possible sites are analyzed in complete detail in this report which runs over 250 pages. A war memorial comprising a convention auditorium (seating 25,000), an exposition center roofed by a helicopter terminal with an underground bus terminal and parking area, a municipal opera house and a school of industrial art are envisioned for this fashion and cultural plan.

"The fashion center will be international in scope," Mr. Whalen pointed out, "and is planned and designated as New York City's postwar business project No. 1." He added that facilities of the fashion center will be available to manufacturers, merchants, designers and creative artists throughout the United States and the world.

In presenting its report, the committee makes several specific recommendations: It points out not only the desirability of a world fashion center as proposed by the Committee, but it states as well that the project should be considered on the basis that its cost would be entirely self-liquidating within the lifetime of its economic utility. It proposes that the State of New York establish a world fashion authority, to be named by the Mayor, and empowered to study the project and execute it as a self-liquidating project if found financially feasible. Also, that the proposed center is of sufficient civic and commercial importance to warrant the reasonable expenditure of funds by the proposed authority for this study, and preparation of plans for such execution of the project as may be determined.

No one site is selected in the Committee report, nor does it suggest the restriction of construction to the particular sites discussed in the report, the Chairman pointed out. Rather may it stimulate interest in completely unconsidered locations, he observed. Locations discussed range in area from the equivalent of six square blocks to 11, and estimated total costs of construction, including site, range from $88,700,000 to $126,838,000, as analyzed in detail in the report. As a general thing the sites proposed lies between 42d Street and 34th Street, and between Fifth to Seventh Avenues, also between 34th and 24th Streets in the same general location. One plan includes the site of the present Metropolitan Opera House; another would divide the blocks between Fifth and Sixth Avenues and build a new street between them. Costs of the war memorial are slightly half the total costs included in these estimates.

53 on Committee

"The primary function of the world fashion center," Mr. Whelan states in the foreword of his report, "is to serve as a focus, for the creation, presentation and promotion of fashion, and for buying and selling operations. As such it will not disturb the present location of the city's apparel manufacturing industries."

The report said that apparel arts and industries were New York's largest businesses, employing 43 per cent of its industrial workers.

Serving on the Mayor's Committee, appointed Aug. 24, 1943, are 53 business, industrial, labor and civic leaders. Members of the Committee on Resolution, formulating the recommendations were, Henry Bruere, President of Bowery Savings Bank; John S. Burke, President of B. Altman & Co., and Frederick H. Becker, Chairman of the Board of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Cuffs to Bloom Again in Britain

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 24

Trouser cuffs, double-breasted suits, pleats, and extra pockets are coming back in Britain.

They may bloom legally on men's suits after Feb. 1, although the new "nonausterity" clothes may not be delivered before March 1, an official of the National Federation of Merchant Tailors said today.

The Board of Trade, which has kept Britishers cuffless since 1939, declined comment pending official answers to questions at the next sitting of Commons.

Senators Queried On Labor Draft

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—The future of national service legislation rested today with a small group of Senators who are far from convinced that what this country needs is a civilian labor draft.

If they voted today they probably would kill the proposal advanced by President Roosevelt as a part of his new legislative program.

Associated Press reporters interviewed 16 of the 18 members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee considering the labor conscription law and came away with this score:

Five against it, one for it, nine "undecided." Of the latter group, however, at least five showed by their reaction that they are more inclined to oppose than to support the bill. One declined to comment but opponents count him on their side. Two committee members were out of town.

New Gas Books to Ask Prompt Coupon Indorsing

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—An appeal to motorists to help check illegal sales of gasoline by indorsing coupons promptly will be included in newly-issued ration books.

The Office of Price Administration announced Jan. 22 that beginning about Feb. 1, the gasoline books will contain this notice:

"Important. Immediately write in ink or indelible pencil your car license number and State of registration on the face of each coupon. Otherwise these coupons are invalid and may be revoked. Indorsement protects you and helps lick the black market."

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Toronto (Fifth Church): Massey Hall, Shuter and Victoria Streets, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 30.
Windsor: Vanity Theater, 673 Ouellette Avenue, 4 p. m., Jan. 30.

United States

California

Beverly Hills: Church Edifice, 142 South Rexford Drive, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.
Burlingame: Church Edifice, 1449 Oak Grove Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 31.
Carmel: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Jan. 30.
Eureka: Church Edifice, Eleventh and H Streets, 3 p. m., Jan. 30.
Los Angeles (Twenty-sixth Church): Church Edifice, Maplewood and North Saint Andrews Place, 3 p. m., Jan. 30.
Madera: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Jan. 30.
Roseville: Church Edifice, 145 Park Drive, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.
San Francisco (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 175 Junipero Serra Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 3.
San Jose: Scottish Rite Temple, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.
Sebastopol: Analy Union High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 1.
Sonora: Church Edifice, Washington Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 1.

Connecticut

New Haven: Church Edifice, Winthrop and Derby Avenues, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 30.

Illinois

Chicago (Third Church): Church Edifice, Leavitt Street at Washington Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.
Chicago (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1713 Sunnyside Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 1.
Glencoe: Church Auditorium, Greenleaf Avenue and Beach Road, 8 p. m., Feb. 3.
Oak Park: Church Auditorium, 200 North Oak Park Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 3.

Kansas

Kansas City (Third Church): Ben Hur Masonic Temple, Thirtieth and Connor Avenue, 3 p. m., Jan. 30.

Maryland

Annapolis: Church Edifice, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 30.

Michigan

Birmingham: Baldwin High School Auditorium, Chester and Maple Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 30.
Detroit (Third Church): Church Edifice, Seward Avenue and Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.
Detroit (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5240 West Chicago Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 1.
Detroit (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 17425 Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., Jan. 31.
Mt. Clemens: Mt. Clemens High School Auditorium, Cass Avenue, 4 p. m., Jan. 30.

Missouri

St. Louis (First Church): Church Auditorium, 475 North Kings Highway, 8 p. m., Feb. 1.

Nevada

Las Vegas: Grammar School Gymnasium, Fourth and Clark Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 3.

New Jersey

Asbury Park: Asbury Park High School, Sunset Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 30.

New York

Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 3.
Hempstead: Hempstead High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 31
Jackson Heights: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 3.
New York (Third Church): Church Edifice, Park Avenue at Sixty-third Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 1.
St. Albans: Church Edifice, 188-21 Suffolk Drive, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 4.
Schenectady: The First Methodist Church, State and Lafayette Streets, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 30.

North Carolina

Southern Pines: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.

Ohio

Akron (Joint lecture): West High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 3.
Cleveland (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 1931 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.
Maumee: Maumee High School Auditorium, Gibbs and Sackett Streets, 3 p. m., Jan. 30.

Oklahoma

Bartlesville: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Jan. 30.

Oregon

Corvallis: Church Edifice, Sixteenth and Van Buren Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 31.
Medford: Senior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 30.
Salem: Church Auditorium, 405 Chemeketa Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 3.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (Third Church): Church Edifice, 1834 North Park Ave., 8 p. m. Feb. 3.
Upper Darby: Upper Darby Junior High School, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 1.

Washington

Chehalis: Junior High School, 1271 Market Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 30.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on Jan. 30, Feb. 6, 20.
Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on March 26.
Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Feb. 27.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Jan. 30; Feb. 6, 20.
Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Feb. 27.

New York

Richmond Hill—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Feb. 6, 20.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Feb. 6, 20.

Central States

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on Jan. 30; March 26.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Feb. 6, 20.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFO, 1280kc, on Jan. 30; Feb 6, 20.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Feb. 6

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1500kc, on Jan. 30; Feb. 6, 20.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 880kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Feb. 6, 20.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on Feb. 20.

Merry Moment

Look; our white kitten sees his first snow!
He is just one summer old, you know,
And now, as he bounces out of the door,
He finds a world he has never seen before.

See him look up with wonder-round eyes
To watch the white fur fall from the skies.
It tickles him wetly, and—oh, how funny—
He puts his pink-lined ears back like a bunny,
Then leaps, paws outstretched, into the air
To catch the winter butterflies there!

A kitten playing in surprised delight—
While we laugh fondly at the merry sight.

EVELYN GOULD

Frolic of the Clouds

All the soft billowy clouds had come out to play. They were small and snow white. The sun made them look prettier than ever, as they rolled over and over trying to change their appearance.

Sometimes they looked like great big bears and then they would change shape and look like lots of tiny ships on a rolling sea. Then they started to race across the sky, jumping in front of the sun to see what big shadows they could make on the earth.

Although the sun told them not to go too fast, as they were bumping each other in their excitement, they took no notice of his warning. Each tried to push his way in front of the sun.

They then invited the wind to blow them as quickly as he could.

As the clouds got bigger and bigger they bumped one another around with angry looks and claps of thunder. The sun peeped through to the earth to see the children, who had been enjoying the sunshine, running for shelter.

Just then all the clouds bumped into one another with a great noise. They scowled with dark frowns at each other and their faces looked like angry storms.

Then they all burst into tears. Everyone had been so selfish and rough, it had spoilt their fun and now they were unhappy.

After they had been crying for a short time, the sun called out, "Cheer up, clouds, I am still here, you can't hide me for long."

So the clouds stopped crying and bumping one another and let the sun shine through again. When they peeped down to the earth, they saw everyone looking up to see what all the fuss was about and where the rain had come from.

Then the clouds invited a very gentle breeze to blow them into soft white fluffy clouds again, so that they looked like tiny bits of snow and all were calm and happy once more.

As the sun came down in the sky to the horizon, he changed his color to a bright red. He shared this lovely color with the clouds making them red and gold, until they sent a pretty glow all over the earth.

The sun then said "goodnight" as he disappeared over the faraway hills, promising them a lovely tomorrow.

Jack Horner's Party

Come In and Join the Fun

"Winter Blossoms," by June Werner, 6, Cleveland, Ohio.

"Our Snowman," by Lona McNutt, 10, Emporia, Kansas; "Tree in Winter," by Beverly Schycker, 11, Chicago, Illinois.

"New Year's Greeting," by June Reeves, 12, Tacoma, Washington; "Raggedy Ann and Raggedy Andy," by Joan M. Drake, 7, Forest Glen, Maryland.

Hidden Animals Alphabet

What animal is hiding in this square? The letter will give you a hint, but by following the numbered dots you will find the answer to the question. Make a careful pencil line from 1 to 2; then go on to 3 and so on up to the highest number in the square. When your pencil has finished its work, you will find a beautiful creature in the square.

(Watch for more Hidden Animals next Monday)

Drawn by H. E. M. Sellen for The Christian Science Monitor

Democrats Launch Campaign for Fourth Term

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—The fourth-term campaign to re-elect President Roosevelt is in full swing.

It is no longer a quiet, behind-the-scenes movement. It is being promoted openly, vigorously, and outspokenly.

In the wake of the Democratic National Committee meeting here this week end, the fourth-term campaign is now on-the-record and is being started six months earlier than the third-term campaign in 1940.

The National Committee, which is supposed to be strictly neutral between the party's prospective nominees, broke all restraint and all precedents in unanimously coming out for Mr. Roosevelt.

The President's own hand was not visible in much of these political proceedings, but no one in Washington doubts that the Committee's unexpected fourth-term resolution was presented with Mr. Roosevelt's knowledge and was adopted with his consent.

No "Picayune" Words

The resolution itself did not mention the "picayune" words, fourth term. In fact, it—perhaps significantly—did not limit its indorsement of the President's tenancy of the White House to a mere fourth term. It declared in its final, pregnant paragraph:

"We, assembled, realizing his (Franklin D. Roosevelt's) world leadership and knowing that our Allies are praying with us for the continuation of his services both in war and peace, do now earnestly solicit him to continue as the great world humanitarian leader."

To have approved this resolution does not prove, of course, that nothing could later change the President's mind into not accepting the nomination, but it is evident that Mr. Roosevelt is making certain that nothing shall stand in the way of his getting the nomination if he does want it—and that "if" at this writing is hardly visible to the naked eye.

Convention at Chicago

The Committee confirmed the selection of Chicago for the scene of the national convention and the date was left to the determination of the new National Chairman, the youthful St. Louis, Mo., Democrat, Robert E. Hannegan, who resigned from his post as Internal Revenue Commissioner. Mr. Hannegan succeeds Frank C. Walker, Postmaster General, in the chairmanship.

Mr. Hannegan's resignation from his federal post was announced at the White House immediately after the report of his election, and Mr. Roosevelt expressed his personal confidence in Mr. Hannegan.

Both the fourth-term resolution passed by the National Committee and Speaker Sam Rayburn's carefully prepared address delivered at the $100-a-plate Jackson Day dinner on the night of Jan. 22 sought to mark out the main issues on which the Democrats would make the 1944 contest.

These issues, put simply, would be full collaboration in the peace under the President's "skillful" guidance, and postwar jobs.

Representative Rayburn put prime emphasis upon foreign policy and inferentially contended that the Republican Party cannot be trusted to implement constructively its collaborationist promises.

"We do not intend to let the isolationists have their way when victory is won," he said. "They are as ill-taught in the ways of peace as they are ill-prepared for the dangers of war. On this issue we of the Democratic Party are not vague and mealy mouthed. As a party we are not torn apart by conflicting ideas of the foreign policy of our country. Our political closet is not crammed with the skeletons of isolation and our house is not haunted by some other ghosts."

Convention Preview

Actually the Jackson Day dinner gave something of a preview of the Democratic convention. In the first place, all were evidently agreed or reconciled to the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt. Next, there was manifest disagreement over the party's vice-presidential candidate, and Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, who delivered the opening speech, seemed to be bidding in his own behalf. But the greater volume of cheers were left for Mr. Rayburn, and today the Associated Press announced that in a poll of the Democratic National Committee Mr. Rayburn led Mr. Wallace 18 to 14.

Mr. Wallace was brief, but his point seemed a little unexpected and not altogether welcome to many of his listeners. And from Mr. Roosevelt's standpoint, he appeared to be a little off the "party line" because, while Dr. Win-the-War Roosevelt had announced the burial of the New Deal, Mr. Wallace told the world that "the New Deal is not dead." Then he went right on and said:

"If it were dead the Democratic Party would be dead and well dead. But the Democratic Party is not dead and the New Deal has yet to attain its full strength.

"The New Deal is as old as the wants of man. The New Deal is Amos proclaiming the needs of the poor in the land of Israel. The New Deal is Andrew Jackson marching in the twentieth century. The New Deal is Abraham Lincoln preaching freedom for the oppressed. The New Deal is the New Freedom of Woodrow Wilson fighting the cartels as they try to establish national and international Fascism. The New Deal is Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Ageless New Deal

"One man more than any other in all history has given dynamic power and economic expression to the ageless New Deal. That man is Roosevelt. Roosevelt has never denied the principles of the New Deal, and he never will. They are a part of his very being. Roosevelt, God willing, will in the future give the New Deal a firmer foundation than it has ever had before."

And then Mr. Wallace's climax and prophesy was:

"So on with the New Deal, on with winning the war and forward march for peace, justice, and jobs."

Now Mr. Wallace may have been addressing the Jackson Day diners, among whom were Mrs. Roosevelt, or he may have been directing his speech exclusively to the President, who may have been listening at the White House. In any event, the Vice-President knows that if—little if—Mr. Roosevelt runs again, he and not the Democratic convention, will pick his running mate.

Mr. Rayburn put winning the war and securing the peace as the foremost objectives of the American Government in the visible future.

"We will not palm off on the American people an imitation liberal who points a finger at Wall Street but points a gun at the Securities and Exchange Commission," he declared. "We are not shopping around for symbols, whether they are Main Street or Wall Street.

"In difficult times ahead of us, when nation must meet nation for the common good, when our Government faces international transactions of great moment, and when the peace of our people hangs in the balance, I do not believe the American people will entrust the Presidency of the United States to one who has no proved ability in the field of foreign policy.

"Since 1940, the American people have witnessed much courageous trail-blazing in this field of foreign affairs, pioneering that has helped to build a United Nations in time of war and even now is looking to a structure of peace that will withstand any aggression on earth.

"We in the Democratic Party offered no Doubting Thomas in 1940. We propose to offer no Shouting Thomas in 1944."

Tabulation of the Associated Press on the Vice-Presidency showed these results:

Speaker Sam Rayburn	18
Vice-President Wallace	14
Former Chairman James Farley	7
Economic Stabilizer Byrnes	5
Scattered	10
No preference or openminded	24
Not voting, or blank	8
Miscellaneous	3
Total	89

The customary number of "native sons" cropped out in single votes for Gov. Ellis Arnall, Georgia, and Senators Edwin C. Johnson, Colorado; Claude Pepper, Florida; Joseph O'Mahoney, Wyoming; Lister Hill, Alabama, and Guy M. Gillette, Iowa.

Mrs. Roosevelt was the choice of one committeewoman who remarked that "we may as well keep it all in one famliy so long as they do such a fine job."

Associated Press

Hannegan Receives Democratic 'Baton'

Robert E. Hannegan, who has resigned as Commissioner of Internal Revenue (right), received gavel from Postmaster General Frank C. Walker as he took over Chairmanship of Democratic National Committee at meeting in Washington Jan. 22, at which Mr. Walker resigned.

Roosevelt 'Certainty'

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP) — The Daily Mail today published a story from its New York correspondent that it was a virtual "certainty" President Roosevelt would seek a fourth term, heeding Saturday's call from the Democratic National Committee.

"Reliable inside information," said the Mail, "is that Roosevelt, neither by word or deed, will indicate in the next few months whether he will run, but by midsummer will allow himself 'reluctantly' to be drafted by the call of duty, party and patriotism.

"Much the same strategy used so successfully in the third-term movement is being adopted again."

Willkie Is Given Nod in California

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—With a full statement on his presidential primary intentions expected in early February, Wendell L. Willkie today had definitely blue-pencilled the May 2 California contest from his list upon assurance that the Pacific Coast State's Governor, Earl Warren, is a candidate in name only for the 1944 Republican nomination and desirous solely of establishing his leadership of the 50-member California delegation.

Mr. Willkie has been reviewing the California situation intently since the visit here of Bartley Crum, pro-Willkie San Francisco lawyer.

Telephone conversations with Governor Warren satisfied Mr. Willkie that the Governor was neither himself an actual candidate nor identified in agreement "with any candidate or potential candidate" nor would he become a party to any stop-Willkie movement.

Meanwhile, Mr. Willkie will have begun his primary gantlet with the New Hampshire contest on March 4, leading to the crucial tests of the Wisconsin and Nebraska polls in April, month of six primaries.

Doll Dealer Held On Code Charge

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—A woman dealer in antique dolls whom the Federal Bureau of Investigation said formerly had numerous Japanese connection, was arrested by FBI agents today and charged with sending coded messages to South America. The FBI identified her as Mrs. Velvalee Dickinson, who operates an exclusive doll shop patronized by a wealthy clientele.

Her arrest was announced by Special Agent E. E. Conroy, who said Mrs. Dickinson sent many coded messages to South America concealed in apparently innocent letters discussing sales of dolls. She signed the letters with forged names of her customers, Mr. Conroy said. He refused to reveal the contents of the coded messages.

Explaining the charge was made under censorship laws, Mr. Conroy said it was unlawful for a person to willfully evade submission of any communication to censorship or to employ a code to conceal a message from censorship.

Runner Runs Radio 'To Confound Nazis

WITH THE AEF IN ITALY, Delayed. (AP)—Private Ray J. Scott, of Seattle, Wash., was supposed to be just a runner between a battalion command post and a forward artillery observation post but he turned out to be a jack of all trades—a master at them all.

The Germans got the range on the observation post and killed the radio operator. The forward observer was killed and the radio knocked out by an exploding shell. But Private Scott started tinkering with it, got it to working and then took over the observation work too.

He called for more fire to get the counterattacking Jerries just in front of him. It got them and kept knocking his radio out of commission but he kept tinkering it back into operation again. Finally it was wrecked so badly that he picked it up and carried it back to the command post.

When operating the observation post all alone under heavy fire, he identified himself to a puzzled command post radio operator with: "That's who I said, Private Scott—just Private Scott."

Long-Distance Telephone Surcharges End Feb. 15

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—All surcharges will be eliminated Feb. 15 on interstate long-distance telephone calls made from hotels, apartment houses, clubs, and similar places, the Federal Communications Commission announced Jan. 22.

The commission estimated that hotels currently are collecting surcharges from their patrons totalling at least $1,700,000 annually. Surcharges are any amount in excess of the regular charge of the telephone company.

Indorsement by Democrats Of Roosevelt Fourth Term

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Following is the text of a resolution adopted by the Democratic National Committee Jan. 22, calling upon President Roosevelt "to continue as the great world humanitarian leader":

From out of the suffering and hardship of this war the American people hope to bring two very elemental things—a secure peace and the opportunity to work. They have learned that peace is two sided; that no nation, however peace loving and however powerful, can remain at peace in a world where nations bent on war and conquest are allowed free rein. They have learned, too, in the great mobilization of this war, that the resources of this nation when fully utilized provide unlimited opportunities for employment once the determination to produce is put into play.

In war we have learned to cooperate with the United Nations in order to speed victory. In war, we have learned to use all the country's manpower and all the country's energies in order to produce the material of victory.

The Democratic Party believes that these lessons of war can be applied to peace; that we will cooperate with other nations to safeguard our victory and prevent future wars; that we will use the wisdom and the strength of this nation to prevent a return to the misery of depression and of unemployment.

As Democrats we are intensely proud of our President and Commander in Chief. Events themselves rise clearly from the misty fogs of planned political confusion and selfishly inspired controversy to prove the strength of this nation's war effort, the miracle of its war production, the superb equipment and the masterful employment of its armed forces, and the wisdom of the world-wide strategy and world-wide statesmanship of its freely chosen leader, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Sustained in Darkest Hour

Our great allies, Britain, the Soviet Union, and the Chinese Republic, were sustained in their darkest hours in the knowledge, under President Roosevelt's leadership, that the United States was with them in their fight for the right to live as free peoples in free countries.

Our enemies, the Japanese and the Nazis, have been kept from our shores, our sea lanes, and our skies. We are fighting in the enemy's country; not he attacking us in ours.

Our armies and our fighting men have not been needlessly sacrificed in bloody, inconclusive battles. They were not sent into battle until fully trained and equipped. While partisan critics called for offensives on a second front or "everywhere at once," or called for offensives against Germany alone, our forces, marshaled by the Commander in Chief and deployed in agreement with our allies, have attacked in decisive strength, inflicting maximum injury upon the enemy and minimum loss upon ourselves.

As we moved from the nearness of disaster and the shadow of mortal peril, the voices that were still and the tongues that were mute again began their clamor of political attack.

Today, those few high-placed Americans, arrogant in wealth or lusting greatly for political power, renew and refresh their bitter hatred for the humanitarian philosophy and the democratic practices of our President and Commander in Chief, and while the war is not yet won, renew the full hue and cry of partisan attacks upon him and upon the Democratic Party.

Their strategy is to surround their support of the war effort and making of the peace with "reservations"; to pick at and rub sore the irritations of life in wartime; to enlarge petty grievances and to diminish great achievements.

The leaders of the Republican Party are frankly committed to a campaign based upon an appeal to the weaknesses, to the selfishness, to the lack of understanding which they believe are inherent in the American people.

We of the Democratic Party chose rather to trust to the strength, to the patriotism, to the wisdom of America.

Issues Drawn from History

We believe that history has drawn our issues. We are ready to set the 12 years of Franklin D. Roosevelt against the preceding 12 years of Republican "normalcy," when America retreated into feudal isolation, when America sped into wild inflation and made the depression inevitable, when America sunk its Navy and corruptly sold its Navy's oil reserve.

We do not believe the American people are ready to take a backward step. Therefore, it is with full confidence in the people's intuitive ability to distinguish truth from falsehood, to mark out accomplishment from misrepresentation, that we resolve:

That the National Committee of the Democratic Party, representing the millions of sincere and devoted people who have three times elected Franklin D. Roosevelt to be their President, does hereby gladly and produly express its full and unflinching confidence in and admiration for that leadership both at home and abroad, and it further pledges its every energy and every purpose to the erection of a lasting and enduring peace in which an America free from unemployment and poverty will take its rightful place in a world free of the threat of war; and it does further express its deep conviction that the liberal spirit and farsighted practical idealism of this nation, exemplified to the world by Franklin D. Roosevelt, must be imprinted in the peace which follows victory, so that no man who dies in this war shall indeed have died in vain.

We, assembled here, realizing his world leadership and knowing that our allies are praying with us for the continuation of his services both in war and peace, do now earnestly solicit him continue as the great world humanitarian leader.

Fifth Place Now Yawns for Bruins

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If any of the Bruins are whistling these days, it is not because they are particularly happy about the way things stand in the National Hockey League. The present isn't too bright, and the immediate future doesn't appear any brighter.

In less than a month the Bruins have slipped from second place to fourth as both Toronto and Detroit passed them. Now challenging them are the fifth-place Chicago Black Hawks, and if Hawks pass them and stay ahead the Bruins will be out of the play-offs. And topping the bad news is the fact that Detroit's Red Wings—hottest team in the circuit today—are the Bruins' opponents in their next two games, here tomorrow night and back in Detroit next Saturday.

Problem for Ross

The one piece of good news is that Johnny Crawford expects to be back in the line-up tomorrow night after having been sidelined since Toronto was here Jan. 1. His return, however, creates something of a problem for Manager Art Ross, who must decide whether to drop Guy Labrie from the defense squad, or to keep his four blue line defenders and cut a player from the forwards. The latter choice seems likely, for Labrie has been playing well since coming up from the Olympics.

Currently the Rossmen are in the throes of a four-game losing streak, which equals the most any Bruin club has lost since Boston first bought its N. H. L. franchise back in 1924-25. That season the club won its opening game, but proceeded to drop its next 11 in a row.

Lost Twice

Over the week end the Bruins lost two tilts with the first-place Montreal Canadiens, 2-6 in Montreal Saturday and 1-4 here last night. In fact, last night they only averted being shut out when Buzz Boll rapped in a goal with only 69 seconds remaining.

The club is trying. You have to give it credit for that. But it is simply outclassed. You simply can't expect it to beat a team like Canadiens—or like Detroit now that Wings have Hollett and Armstrong and Kenny Kilrea and apparently a good goalie in Connie Dion—with three kids who were only juveniles a year ago and two others who were only senior amateurs. It just isn't in the books.

Until all their veterans are back—Crawford, Cowley, and Busher Jackson—the Bruins will have to be lucky to win. They will tell you that themselves. But they don't stop there. They will do a little battling on their own part to make the breaks. They may be outclassed right now, but they haven't folded up.

Briefs: Wednesday night the Bruins play an exhibition game at Hershey with the Bears in the interest of the Fourth War Loan Drive . . . They go to Detroit from Hershey . . . Canadiens' victory here was their first since Nov. 26, 1940, a stretch in which they went 17 games without winning . . . That included three play-off games.

The Olympics split their two-game series with the Coast Guard, losing 1-7 Friday and winning 2-1 Saturday . . . This Saturday's exhibition games with Toronto Navy are off, due to Canada's edict forbidding service teams to travel in the United States . . . Instead Brooklyn will be here Saturday and Philadelphia Sunday . . . Both are night games . . . Bill Cowley is back in town and attended last night's contest . . . Frankie Brimsek and Jake Shewchuk were also visitors in the dressing room . . . Brimmie is quite proud of his new daughter, Karen . . . The Olympics have sent Pat Powers home . . . Thursday's scheduled contest here with Brooklyn has been canceled.

Cowley has been passed in the individual scoring race, but Herb Cain still retains his runner-up spot . . . The 10 leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
L. Carr, Toronto	25	29	54
Cain, Boston	28	25	53
Cowley, Boston	19	33	52
Lach, Montreal	13	32	45
Mosienko, Chicago	21	23	44
D. Bentley, Chicago	19	24	43
Bodnar, Toronto	16	27	43
A. Jackson, Boston	19	22	41
C. Smith, Chicago	13	28	41
Carveth, Detroit	15	26	41

In other games over the week end Rangers beat Toronto 5-1 Saturday and then were swamped 15-0 by Detroit Sunday . . . The defeat was the biggest ever administered in the N. H. L., although other games have produced more goals . . . Detroit has won its last four straight and is unbeaten in its last seven games . . . Toronto lost 3-5 in Chicago last night, the second week end in a row they have lost two games.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	22	3	5	49	138	65
Toronto	16	15	2	34	147	126
Detroit	13	11	5	31	116	107
Boston	13	14	4	30	146	137
Chicago	12	16	1	25	108	122
New York	6	23	1	13	103	181

Results Jan. 22

Montreal 6, Boston 2.
New York 5, Toronto 1.

Results Jan. 23

Montreal 4, Boston 1.
Detroit 15) New York 0.
Chicago 5, Toronto 3.

Boehm Leading With 1,564 In Bowling Event

CHICAGO, Jan. 24 (AP)—Charley Boehm's 1,564 for eight games was the top score in the first two days of shooting in the 31st renewal of the Petersen individual bowling classic after the scores of the seventh squad were posted last night.

The Highland Park (Mich.) machinist posted his score in the opening schedule and none of the keglers in six succeeding squads topped it. Stan Korbas of Chicago was in second place with 1,550, while Barney McCoy, Kansas City, Mo., bowling alley manager, shot the best game yesterday, a 1,549 to take third place.

Private Joe Wilman of Camp Grant, Ill., who piloted the Chicago Budweisers to an American Bowling Congress team title two years ago, failed to reach the 200 mark in any of his first eight games and came in with a 1,421. George Hliebay of Detroit led the sixth squad with 1,516.

When competition resumes next Saturday most of the nationally known bowlers, including national match champion Ned Day of West Allis, Wis., will begin rolling for the $32,000 jackpot, which includes a top award of $5,100. The tournament will close Feb. 6.

First 10 leaders:

Charley Boehm, Highland Park Mich	1,564
Stan Korbas, Chicago	1,550
Barney McCoy, Kansas City	1,549
Ralph Eoff, Jacksonville, Ill.	1,539
Andrew Klopp, Chicago	1,536
Jim Soptic, Kansas City	1,535
Ed Cotter, Highland Park, Mich.	1,533
Andrew Piraino, Syracuse, N. Y.	1,527
George Hliebay, Detroit	1,516
Greg Griffo, Syracuse, N. Y.	1,513

Schoolboy Meet

Thirty-one Massachusetts high schools have entered the 17th annual Northeastern University interscholastic track meet at the Boston Y. M. C. A. Saturday afternoon, Director of Athletics Edward S. Parsons announced yesterday. The schools are:

Arlington, Boston College High, Boston English, Boston Latin, Brighton, Brockton, Cambridge Latin, Chelsea, Dedham, Dorchester, Everett, Gardner, Jamaica Plain, Lowell, Lynn English, Mechanic Arts, Medford, Milton, Quincy, Rindge Tech, Roslindale, Somerville, South Boston, Weymouth, Beverly, Framingham, Lexington, Malden, Medway, Wakefield and Winchester.

College Fencing

By the Associated Press

Navy 15, Penners' Club of Philadelphia 12.

Milligan College Leading Cage Team

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—Marquette, previously beaten in four of seven games, grabbed the college basketball limelight last week by upsetting Camp Grant, 46-38, and De Paul, 51-49, but based on a win-lost record the No. 1 team in the country is little Milligan (Tenn) College, unbeaten in 15 starts.

The Buffs, coached by Lieut. jg) Gordon Wellborn, a former Texas star, have defeated North Carolina and Duke and are looking forward to their game next month with the strong Norfolk Naval Training quintet and a possible encounter with Kentucky or Illinois.

The Milligan team is composed entirely of V-12 trainees, notably Frank Demeyer and Bill Hall, both of Moline, Ill.; and Red Coulter, Bill Allen, and Jack Reitz, all of Oklahoma. All five are crack shots.

Hot on Heels

Hot on Milligan's heels in an unofficial national ranking from win-lost marks are the following:

Iowa 9-0; Albright (Pa.) 8-0; Miami (Ohio) 8-0; Utah 8-0; Morehead (Ky.) Teachers 7-0; Georgia Tech 6-0; Army 4-0; Washington 4-0; Gonzaga (Wash.) 14-1; Bowling Green (Ohio) 13-1; Dartmouth 12-1; Kentucky 9-1; Rochester (N. Y.) 8-1; Northwestern 7-1; Oklahoma Aggies 14-2; De Paul 13-2; Valparaiso (Ind.) 13-2; Muhlenberg (Pa.) 11-2; Canisius (Buffalo) 9-2; Brooklyn, 8-2; and St. Joseph's (Philadelphia) 11-3.

The Norfolk Naval Training quintet, boasting 19 wins against one defeat, tops an unofficial ranking of service teams. Right behind are St. Mary's (Calif.) Pre-Flight 6-0; Camp Grant 15-1; Iowa Seahawks 12-1; Cherry Point (N. C.) Marines 14-1; Olathe (Kan.) Naval Air 12-1; Fort Jackson (S. C.) Red Raiders 27-1; Great Lakes 15-2; Sampson (N. Y.) Naval 15-2; Mitchel Field (N. Y. 14-2; Norfolk Naval Air 14-2; Alameda (Calif.) Coast Guard Sea Lions 13-2; and Norman (Okla.) Naval 15-3.

Despite Fort Jackson's 27 victories the Red Raiders were seeded second to the Cherry Point Marines in the Southeastern Service Tournament this week end at Raleigh. The one defeat suffered by the Marines was administered by Norfolk NTS.

Sectional Standing

This is how things stand sectionally:

East—Dartmouth, chalking up ninth straight, virtually won its seventh straight Eastern Intercollegiate League title by again beating Pennsylvania, 61-49. Penn earlier had surprised by defeating Muhlenberg, 58-46. Army stepped to the fore by walloping St. John's, 49-36. New York University upset Temple, 45-43, and St. Joseph's made it eight in a row by whipping Rhode Island State, 69-54.

Big Ten—Purdue, unbeaten in six Conference starts, Northwestern, and Iowa standouts. Illinois, defending champion, has lost four of six. Marquette's two upset victories stood out elsewhere in Mid-West. Miami (Ohio) University beat Indiana, 52-50, for Indiana's first home defeat in two years. Denison, unbeaten in league competition, continued to top Ohio Conference.

Southeast — Kentucky, beaten only by Illinois, tops in Conference, with Georgia Tech regarded as darkhorse.

Big Six—Oklahoma on top, unbeaten in five league starts. Iowa State second with 3-0 league mark. In independent ranks, Olathe Navy Clipers made it 12 straight by beating Missouri.

Utah and Colorado

Rocky Mountains—Utah and Colorado College seem best. Carroll (Helena, Mont.) and Montana Mines (Butte) unbeaten, but have played only few games.

South—North Carolina upset favored Duke, 37-33, to take commanding lead in Southern Conference, unbeaten in five games.

Southeast—Texas still tops Conference with 4-0 league mark. Arkansas second with 5-1 and Rice third with 4-1.

Pacific Coast—California leads southern division of Coast Conference with one victory in one game, that over U. S. C. In northern division Washington leads with 4-0 mark. Idaho beat Washington State twice proving earlier upset was no fluke.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Dick Werner of Paterson, N. J., and Carmelita Landry of Fitchburg, Mass., win Middle Atlantic speed skating titles at Newburgh, N. Y.

Three Years Ago

Tom Stidham, former football coach at Oklahoma, signs contract as coach at Marquette University.

Five Years Ago

George Sisler, Eddie Collins and Willie Keeler voted into baseball's Hall of Fame.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

East

Dartmouth 61, Pennsylvania 49.
New York U. 45, Temple 43.
Army 55, Columbia 37.
Colgate 41, Penn State 34.
Yale 41, Connecticut 33.
Camp Edwards 73, Harvard 45.
Coast Guard Academy 33, Holy Cross 30.
Princeton 45, Swarthmore 44.
St. Joseph's 69, Rhode Island 54.
Brown 56, Camp Endicott Seabees 49.
Rochester 59, Clarkson 48.
Albright 28, F & M 25.
Delaware U. 75, West Chester T. 40.
Baldwin Wallace 61, Camp Reynolds 50.
Mitchel Field 57, Williams C. 41.
Stevens 46, Union (Schenectady) 42.
Gettysburg 84, Lehigh 35.
Muhlenberg 61 Philadelphia Navy Yard Marines 35.
Washington & Jefferson 59, Carnegie Tech 27.
Cornell 50, Hobart 41.
Washington C. 64, Edgewood Arsenal 34.
Mt. St. Mary's 44, Loyola 39.
Panzer 35, Newark 19.
Newark College of Engineering 43, Upsala 26.
Villanova 43, Bucknell 42 (two overtimes).
Bloomsburg T. 64, Lafayette A. S. T. 21.
Hampden-Sydney 51, Maryland 43.
Holy Cross 50, Worcester Marcus 45.
Floyd Bennett Field 53, Fort Dix 41 (Sat.)
Floyd Bennett Field 54, Jewish Community House (Brooklyn) 50 (Sun).
Camp Thomas 72, Wesleyan 54.

South

Pensacola Naval Air Station 60, L. S. U. 37.
Marshall 55, Cincinnati 49.
Lincoln Memorial U. 100, Tennessee Wesleyan 24.
Georgia Tech 50, Clemson 34.
Norfolk Naval Air Station 43, Bainbridge (Md.) Naval Training Station 33.
Richmond Army Base 51, Richmond 44.
South Carolina 43, Newberry 40.
N. C. Navy Pre-Flight 71, N. C. State 33.
North Carolina 43, V. P. I. 29.
Norfolk Naval Training Station 72, Duke 50.
Western State T. 36, Murray (Ky.) 35.
Berea 56, Louisville 35.
Rio Grande (Ohio) 47, West Virginia Tech 36.

Midwest

Northwestern 43, Ohio State 40.
Iowa State 41, Missouri 35.
Purdue 51, Michigan 35.
Miami 52, Indiana 50.
Minnesota 48, Nebraska 32.
Oklahoma 43, Kansas State 34.
Dubuque 54, Penn (Iowa) 39.
Denison 66, Ohio U. 49.
Detroit 34, Fort Custer 28.
Detroit Tech 46, Assumption 35.
Wartburg 59, Coe 34.
Iowa 53, Illinois 44.
Central 49, Iowa Wesleyan 39.
Cornell (Iowa) 34, Upper Iowa 27.
Drake 39, Carleton 36.
Lawrence C. 49, Camp McCoy 44.
Hamline 42, Gustavus Adolphus 41.
St. Mary's (Winona, Minn.) 60, St. Thomas (St. Paul) 49.
Concordia Junior (St. Paul) 37, River Falls (Wis.) T. 46.
Bunker Hill Naval Air Station 68, Peterson Field (Dayton, Ohio) 33.
Otterbein 63, Kenyon 37.
Valparaiso 71, Fort Sheridan 60.
Oberlin 50, Ohio Wesleyan 48.
Akron 50, Geneva C. (Beaver Falls, Pa.) 36.
Bowling Green 85, Case 54.
Western Michigan 50, Toledo U. 36.
Indiana State 53, Central (Ind.) Normal 39.
Depauw V-5 52, Freemand Field 42.
Concordia 27, Notre Dame R. O. T. C. 25.
Stout Field 76, Franklin C. 49.
Hutchinson (Kas.) Naval Air Station 55, Washburn C. 40.
Concordia Seminary 58, Illinois Wesleyan of Bloomington 47.
Southeast Missouri T. 40, Missouri School of Mines 26.

Southwest

Southwestern U. 56, Sheppard Field 40.
Arkansas 74, Southern Methodist 49.
Baylor 38, N. Texas Agricultural C. 35.
Rice 63, Texas A. & M. 33.
Texas 64, Texas Christian 44.
New Mexico 56, Texas Tech 44.

Rocky Mountain

Colorado C. 36, Colorado Mines 36.
Denver 55, Greeley State 34.
Peterson Field Fliers 46, Camp Hale (Colo.) 44.
Utah 46, Exeter Studio 44.
Salt Lake Air Base 54, Camp Kearns 38.

West

Washington Navy Trainees 48, Whitman 38.
Idaho 51, Washington State 45.
Southern California 48, U. C. L. A. 41.
College of Pacific 30, California 26.
Washington 56, Oregon 47.
Moffett Field 62, Fort Ord Army 32.
Alameda Coast Guard Sea Lions 66, Salinas Air Base 14.
Hammer Field 81, Hamilton Field 48.
Gowen (Idaho) Field Army Air Base 60, Northwest Nazarene C. 38.
Utah State 61, Idaho Southern Branch 44.
Provo Utah Steelers 59, Bushnell Army Hospital 33.

Week-End Sports

NEW YORK (AP)—Bill Hulse and Oliver Hunter, newest stars of the indoor track season, cantered to easy victories in the one and three-mile events at the Metropolitan A. A. U. track meet which was decided on the flat, cannon-studded floor of the 13th Regiment Armory.

NEWBURGH, N. Y. (AP) — The Middle Atlanta speed skating championships have been postponed until Feb. 6.

WATERBURY, Conn. (AP) — George (Pinky) Woods, Boston Red Sox pitcher, said that he received notice to report for induction Monday morning at Rutland, Vt., where he lives, "and I hope to be on time."

NEW YORK (AP)—William Malcolm Dickey, the gangling Arkansan who has been a fixture as the New York Yankee catcher for 15 years, was selected as the player of the year by the New York chapter of the Baseball Writers' Association.

He will receive the award at the annual dinner of the chapter in New York's Hotel Commodore on Sunday, Feb. 6.

DURHAM, N. C. (AP)—The 1943 batting champion of organized baseball is infielder George Kell, who smashed out a .396 average as an infielder with the Lancaster Red Roses of the Class B Interstate League.

After checking all final official averages, minor league press headquarters disclosed that Kell had a 27-point margin on his closest competitors, Hal Gruber of Bristol in the Appalachian League and Ben Visan of Batavia in the Pony League, each of whom batted .369 in Class D competition.

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Contracts are being mailed to 33 players by the St. Louis Browns, Vice-President William O. Dewitt said in announcing the club had decided to open spring training at Cape Girardeau, Mo., on March 10.

Pitchers and catchers will report on that date and the rest of the squad will follow on March 13, giving the team almost five weeks of conditioning before the season starts.

Gil Dodds, national mile champion and recent winner of the Sullivan Award, covered two miles in 9:43.6 at the Boston Y. M. C. A. in his 1944 indoor racing debut.

Giving handicaps up to 110 yards. Dodds lapped his field of nine opponents while slashing two full seconds off his indoor New England two-mile mark.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Pitchers Mickey Haefner and Vernon Curtis sent in their contracts for the 1944 season with the Washington Senators, the first hurlers on the club to sign up.

Haefner, a knuckler who came to the Senators from Minneapolis, won 11 and lost five last season. Curtis, a rookie who came up from Atlanta late in the year, hurled only four innings.

PITTSBURGH (AP)—William E. Benswanger, president of the Pirates, announced the selection of George L. Makerkurth, National League umpire, to officiate in the Bucs' 14 major league exhibition games during spring training.

The Pirates' exhibition schedule opens March 26 at their Muncie, Ind., training site with Cleveland. Seven games will be played with Cleveland, five with Detroit and two with Chicago.

CHICAGO (AP)—An 89-foot leap gave Sergeant Torger Tokle, North American ski jump recordholder, the championship of the Norge Ski Club's tournament.

Tokle's effort came in a jump-off with Eugene Wilson, of Coleraine, Minn. Both had turned in an 88-foot leap in a previous trial. Wilson sailed 88 feet on his final jump.

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Cleveland Indians, who will do their spring training at Lafayette, Ind., announced a schedule which will include 14 exhibition games. All the games will be played in Indiana except four with Cincinnati.

Restaurants

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Puritan Confectionery Co.
Tea Room, Candies, Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.
57 Hanover Street Tel. 4307
897 Elm Street Tel. 4910
Concord, N. H. 19 No. Main Street
Lawrence, Mass. 401 Essex Street
Portland, Maine 544 Congress Street
BUY WAR BONDS

BUY WAR BONDS

In President Roosevelt's Proclamation to the People of the United States on July 26, 1943, announcing the THIRD WAR LOAN DRIVE, he stated:

"Our need for money now is greater than ever, and will continue to grow until the day of Victory is won; so we must ask for more sacrifice, far more co-operation than ever before."

THIS NEED STILL EXISTS
BUY *MORE* WAR BONDS

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's Sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	520,510
1944 volume to date	13,463,120
1943 volume to date	12,012,962

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Saturday	51.0	Prev. day	50.9
Month ago	49.6	Year ago	42.9
'43-4 high	53.3	'43-4 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	60	60	60	— 1/8
Abbott Lab pf4 †	10	110¾	110¾	110¾	
Abr & Str ¾ae †	10	47	47	47	—1
Acme Sti 3a	1	54	54	54	+1
Adams Exp ½g	2	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— 1/8
Adams-Millis ¼ae	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— 1/8
Addressog-Mult 1	1	20	20	20	+ ¼
Air Reduction 1a	5	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝	+ ¼
Alaska Juneau	11	6⅜	6½	6⅜	
Alb&Susq 3.80e †	30	134	133½	134	
Alleghany Corp	8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Alleghany pf xw	4	25¾	25	25	— 1/2
Alleg of $30 ww	4	25¾	25½	25½	— 3/8
Alleg Lud Sti .2g	13	26¾	26½	26½	— ¼
Allen Indust ¾ag	2	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ¼
Al Chem & Dye 6	1	146½	146½	146½	—1
Allied Mills 2g	17	30⅞	30⅜	30½	— 1/8
Allied Strs 1	21	15¼	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
Allis-Chlmfg 1¼g	9	38⅞	38½	38½	— ⅜
Alpha P Cem 1	9	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅜
Amal Leather	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	— 1/8
AmAgChDel 1.20a	2	30½	30¼	30½	— 1/2
Am Airlines 1½g	7	60¼	60	60¼	+ ¼
Am Bank N .20e	2	18	17¾	17¾	
Am Bank N pf 3 †	10	61	61	61	
Am Bosch	19	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
Am BrakeS 1.80g	2	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	
Am Cable & Rad	71	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Am Can 3	2	86¼	86	86	+ ½
Am Can pf 7 †	10	175	175	175	
Am Car & Fdy 4g	19	35⅞	35½	35½	
Am C&F pf 1.40g	4	73	72⅞	73	+ ¼
Am Ch&Cable 2	5	23¾	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
Am Chicle 4a †	10	112	112	112	
Am Colortype ¾ag	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
Am Crystal Sug 1	4	15	15	15	
Am Distill	32	10 5⅛	101	10 5⅛	+1
§ Am Distill stpd	1	51	51	51	— ¼
Am Export L 2	6	•23¾	23½	23½	— ½
Am For Pow	18	5	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Am&FP$6pf4.35g	3	61	61	61	+1¾
Am&FP7pf 5.07g	5	70¼	69½	70	+1
Am&FP 2pf	55	17⅛	16⅞	16¾	
Am-Hawaii SS 3	3	35	35	35	—1
Am Hide & Leath	4	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
AmHomePd 2.40a	1	67	67	67	
Am Ice	39	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ¼
Am Interna ⅛g	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Am Invest III .60	3	6¼	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Am Locom ½g	36	16	15⅝	15⅝	
Am Locom pf 7	6	84¼	83½	84¼	+ ⅞
Am M&Fdy .80	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
AmNewsCo 1.80	†150	33	32⅝	33	+ ⅜
Am Pow & Lt	6	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
Am P&L $6 pf	12	46⅞	46½	46½	+ ½
Am P&L $5 pf	16	42	41¼	41¾	+ ½
AmRad&StS .40g	51	9⅛	9½	9⅜	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill 1g	13	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
AmRollMpf 4½	†230	66	65¼	65¼	— ⅝
Am Safety Raz 1g	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Am Seating ½g	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Am ShipBldg 3g †	10	28¼	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R 2a	6	37⅜	37	37⅛	
Am Smelt&Rpf7 †	30	148¼	148	148	—1
Am Snuff .60e	2	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
Am Sti Fdrs 2	23	26⅞	26¼	26¼	
Am Stove .30e	4	19¼	18¾	19	+ ⅜
Am Sug Ref 2e	4	30	30	30	
Am Sugar pf 7	2	115	115	115	
Am Sumat Tob 2g	1	29½	29½	29½	— ½
Am Tel & Tel 9	27	156⅞	156⅜	156⅞	+ ½
Am Tobacco 3a	1	61½	61½	61½	— ½
Am Tob B 3a	12	62⅝	61¾	62½	+ ¼
Am Tob pf 6 †	30	141¼	141¼	141¼	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½g	10	11¼	10¾	10¾	— ¼
Am Viscose ¼ae	8	46¾	46	46	— ⅜
Am Wat Wks	24	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
Am Woolen*	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Am Wool pf 8g	2	73	72¾	72¾	— ⅜
Am Zinc L & S	1	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
AnacondaCop2½g	36	25⅛	25	25⅛	
Anacon W&C 1	†180	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
Archer Hock Gl 1g	1	2-⅛	20⅛	2u⅛	
Andes Copper 1	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
Arch-Dan-M 2	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ¼
Armour & Co	15	5¾	5¾	5⅝	
ArmstrongCk1.35g	1	39½	39½	39½	
Artloom Corp .55g	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
Assd Dry Goods 1g	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Assd DGd 1pf 6	†120	96½	95½	96½	+2½
Assd DGd 2 pf7 †	40	88	88	88	+ ½
Assoc Inv pf 5 †	40	103¼	103¼	103¼	— ¼
Atch T&SF 1½e	22	59¾	59½	59½	— ¾
Atch T&S F pf 5	1	86½	86½	86½	+1
Atl Coast Line 3g	36	30½	29⅞	30	
Atl Gulf & W Indies 3g	1	27	27	27	—1
Atl Refining 1g	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
Atl Ref pf 4 †	50	109½	109¼	109½	— ½
Atlas Corp ½g	4	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
Atlas Corp pf 3	3	54¾	54¾	54¾	+ ¾
AtlasPowd31.4g †	70	58¼	58	58¼	+ ¼
Atlas Tack 1.15g	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
Aust N pfA3½g †	30	73	73	73	
Aviation Cp .20g	14	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Bald Loco ct1½g	25	20¼	19⅞	20	
Balt & Ohio	21	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	12	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
Barber Asph	10	26⅜	26¼	26½	+ ¼
Barker pf 2¼ †	20	43	43	43	— ½
Barnsdall Oil .60	5	17	16¾	16⅞	— ¼
Bath Ir Works 1e	5	16	15¾	15¾	
Bayuk Cigars 1½	2	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
Beatrice Cream 1e	2	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
Beech Aircr 1g	5	9½	9¼	9½	+ ¼
Bell Aircr 1a	3	13½	13½	13½	
Belding-Hem .80	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 3	35	47⅞	47⅜	47⅞	— ⅛
Benef In Ln 1.35g	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
Ben L Lpr pf 2½	2	56½	56½	56½	+ ⅜
Best & Co 1.60a	•1	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
Best Foods ½ae	7	16½	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Beth Steel 6	13	58¾	58¼	58¼	— ¾
Bigelow-Sanf 2	1	39	39	39	
Blk & Decker 1.60	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Blaw-Knox .60g	5	8½	8⅜	8½	
Boeing Airplane2g	3	14⅛	14	14	
Bon Ami A 4 †	20	93½	93½	93½	+ ¾
Bon Ami B 2½ †	10	48¼	48¼	48¼	— ¼
Bond Stores ½e	1	34	34	34	
Borden Co 1¼g	16	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	8	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	+ ⅛
Bower Roll B ⅛e	4	39	38⅞	39	+ ⅜
Braniff Airw .60	8	13¾	13¼	13¼	
Brewing Cp Am 2	1	41¼	41¼	41½	—1¼
Bridgeport Br 1	21	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	
Bklyn Un Gas ½g	13	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .60g	10	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
Bucy-Erie pf 7 †	40	118¾	117¾	118¾	+1
Budd Mfg	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Budd Mfg pf †	60	109	109	109	
Budd Mfg$5pf5 †	960	55	53¾	55	+2
Budd Wheel ½g	3	8	7⅞	8	
Bullard Co 2½g	9	19¾	19¼	19¼	
Bulova Watch 2	3	33¾	33⅜	33¾	+ ¼
BurlingMills1.90g	2	28	28	28	+ ⅛
Burr Add Ma .60	22	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
Bush Term .20g	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Bush T B pf¾ak †	20	46½	46½	46½	— ½
Butler Bros .60	8	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
Butte C & Z ¼ag	8	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Byers A M Ca	32	15¼	14⅞	14⅝	+ ⅜
Byers pf 7 †	50	76	74½	76	+2
Byron Jack 1¼ag	5	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
Calif Pack 1½	16	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅜
Calif P pf 2½ †	20	55	55	55	+ 1
Callahan Z-Lead	1	⅟₂	⅟₂	⅟₂	
Cana C&O 5 †	1	99½	99¼	99½	+ ⅜
Calumet Hec .85g	3	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Campbell Wy1¼ag	2	17	16⅜	17	
Can D G Ale .70g	4	24¾	24½	24½	
Canad Pacific	15	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Capital Adm A	3	7½	7½	7½	
Carriers&Gen ¼ag	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Case (JI) Co	20	36¼	35½	35½	— ⅞
Caterpil Tractor 2	10	46	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
Celanese Corp 2	33	40¾	39¼	39½	
Celanese 7 pf 7	†130	120	118½	120	+1¾
Celotex Corp ½	8	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Celotex Cp of 1	†100	17½	17½	17½	
Cent Aguirre 1¼	1	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
Cent Foundry	14	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Cen. Ill Ltpf4½ †	10	108¾	108¾	108¾	
Century Rib M	4	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
CentVioletasSug 1g	2	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas ¾ae	16	33¼	33	33	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	8	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf †270		61¾	61¼	61¼	
Champ Pap & F 1	10	27⅜	26⅞	26¾	+ ⅛
Champ P&Fpf 6 †	10	110¾	110¾	110¾	+ ½
Checker Cab	1	30	30	30	
Chen & Ohio 3a	19	46¾	46¼	46½	— ⅛
Ch&E Ill 1½g	6	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Ch&E Ill A2.50g	15	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Chi Grt West	6	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 3½ag	32	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+ ¼
Chi Mail Or .60g	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Chi Pneu Tool 2	2	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Chi Yell Cab	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Chickasha Cot 0 1	2	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Childs Co	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Chrysler Corp 3	9	80¾	80¾	80¾	— ½
Cin I&F 1.20	14	16¼	16	16	
Cin I&F pf6¼a †	10	105¼	105¼	105¼	+ ¼
Cin Invest †	30	60	60	60	
Cin El pf 4½ †	40	114	114	114	

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	12	36¼	35¾	36⅛	
Cluett Peabody 2	4	36⅞	36¾	36⅞	+ ⅛
Coca-Cola 3a	1	115	115	115	+ ¼
Colgate-P-P ⅛a	•3	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
Collins & Aik	2	28¾	28	28	
Col & South	†190	14	14	14	
Col & South 1pf †	40	14⅜	14⅜	14	— ⅛
Col & South 2pf †	40	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Col Fuel & Iron 1	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
Col B'cast A 1.80g	6	27	26¾	26¾	— ¼
Col B'cast B 1.80g	2	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
Colum G&E .10g	31	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Col G & E 6 pf 6	7	79½	79¼	79¼	+ ⅛
Colum Carbon 4	2	86	86	86	
Coml Credit 3	27	40¾	40	40	—1
Coml Invest Tr 3	23	44¾	44	44½	— ¼
Coml Solv .60g	11	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
Com'with&South	45	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Com & So pf 4¾ag	6	82⅞	82¾	82¾	+ ⅛
Com Ed 1.40	9	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
Conde Nast ¾ag	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn1	1	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	
Cons Copper .20g	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Cons Edison 1.60	37	21⅞	21⅝	21⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	2	103¾	103¾	103¾	
Cons Film Ind	8	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Cons F Ind pf 1g	57	18	17¼	17¾	+ ¼
Cons Laund ¼ag	5	9	9	9	+ ¼
Cons RR Cuba pf	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Cons Nat Gas	43	26¼	25¾	25⅞	— ⅛
Cons Vultee ⅓e	16	13	12¾	12¾	
Cons Vul pf 1¼	8	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Consol'n Coal	2	15½	15¼	15¼	
Consol Coal pf 2½	1	46	46	46	+ ½
Consum Pr 4½ †	40	104½	104½	104½	
ContainerCo 1½ag	2	21	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
Cont Bak ⅓e	6	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
Con Can 1	8	34¼	33⅞	34	+ ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .85g	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅛
Cont Motors .60	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del 1	7	33	32¾	32⅞	— ¼
Corn Exch 2.40 †	50	47	47	47	+ ⅛
Corn Prod 2.60	5	56¼	55⅞	56⅛	+ ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7 †	40	176¾	176	176¾	+ ¼
Cornell DuE 1.10g	1	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ¼
Coty Inc .30g	5	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Coty Internat	52	3¼	2¾	3	+ ⅛
Crane 1g	11	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
Crane Co pf 5 †	70	105¾	104⅝	104⅝	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp 1g	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
Crown Zeller ¼ae	4	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
Crown Zel pf5 †	90	98½	97½	98½	+ ⅝
Crucible Steel 3g	5	30¼	30	30⅛	— ⅛
Crucible Stl pf 5	7	72	71	72	+1¼
Cuban-A Sug .40g	5	13	12⅝	13	
Cuban-A S pf 7 †	10	113½	113½	113½	—1¼
Cudahy Packing	8	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	28	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pr pf 3	4	45	45	45	— ½
Curtiss-Wright¾ag	20	6	5⅞	5⅞	
Curtiss-Wr A 2	12	17	16⅞	16⅞	
Cutler Ham 1¼a	3	23	22⅝	23	+ ¼
Davison Chem 1g	8	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	5	39¼	39	39¼	+ ¼
Deere&Co pf 4.50	3	34¼	34	34¼	+ ¼
Deisel-W-G 1½	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	32	22½	21¾	21¾	— ⅜
Del Lack&West	15	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
Detroit Ed .30e	30	18¾	18⅜	18⅝	
Diam T Mot 1¼g	10	14	13¾	14	+ ⅜
Devoe & RayAla †	40	33⅜	33	33	
Dist Co-Sg h2.22	5	30¾	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
Dist Corp-S pf 5	1	99	99	99	+ ⅛
Dixie Cup ½g	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Dixie C A 2½ †	330	44¾	44	44	— ⅜
Doehler D C 1½g	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅜
Dome Mines 1⅞g	21	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	4	51½	51¼	51½	
Dow Chem 3	1	124	124	124	—1
Dresser Mfg 2g	4	29¼	29	29¼	+ ⅛
Dunhill Int	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Duplan Corp .80g	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
duPont de N41¼g	6	140¼	140	140	+ ¼
Eagle P Ld .60g	9	12	11⅞	12	
Eastern Air L	1	9	36¾	36	+ ¼
EasternRMii 10g	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
Eastman Kodak 5	3	163½	162	162	—1
East Kodak pf6 †	30	175	175	175	—3
Eaton Mfg 3	5	44	43¼	44	+ ⅞
El Auto-Lite 2	5	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅛
El&Mus Ind .08e	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ¼
Elec Boat 1¼g	13	11¼	11	11	— ¼
El Power & Lt	5	4⅜	4¼	4½	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	5	63½	63	63	+ ½
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	13	87½	86	87¼	+ ½
El Storage Bat 2	3	42	42	42	+ ¾
Endic-John pf 5 †	10	102	102	102	— ¼
Eng Pub Service	111	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	
Eng P .S $5 pf5 †	210	90	90	90	
EPS$5½pf5½ †	150	92	92	92	+1½
Equit Off Bldg	4	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
Erie RR pf 1g	7	11¾	11¼	11¼	
Erie RR ct 1g	17	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Erie RR pf A 5	7	51	50¾	50¾	— ⅛
EurekaVClean ¼ag	1	7½	7½	7½	
Evans Products	7	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Exchange Buff .15e	1	3	3	3	
Fairbanks Morse1a	2	37¼	37	37	— ⅛
Fajardo Sugar 2	2	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅜
Farns Tel&Rad 1g	25	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Fed Lt&Tract1½ag	1	15½	15½	15½	
Fed L&T pf 6 †	30	100	100	100	
Fed Mg & S 3½g	1	20	20	20	
Fed Mogul 1	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Fed MotTruck .40	8	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Federat D Strs ⅓ae	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
FedDStrspf4¼ †	60	96⅜	96	96⅜	+ ⅜
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	2	46	46	46	— ½
Firestone T&R 3ae	6	40¾	40¼	40½	+ ⅛
FirstNatStrs 2½a	4	36¾	36½	36½	— ¼
Flintkote .90g	6	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
Florence Stove 2	2	36	36	36	
Follansbee Stl	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Food Fair Strs 1	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Food Mach 1¾ag	1	54½	54½	54½	
Foster Wheeler	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ½
FostWh6pf 1½ †	60	22	22	22	
Francisco Sugar	3	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
Freeport Sulph 2	3	33	32½	33	+ ¼
FruehaufTrail1.40a	3	32	32	32	
Fruehauf T pf5 †	10	109½	109⅜	109⅜	— ⅜
Gabriel Co .20g	3	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	7	3½	3½	3½	
Gair Robt pf1.20	5	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
Gamewell Co 2	†120	26¾	26½	26¾	— ½
Gar Wood Ind .40	5	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont ⅛a	8	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g	5	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv pf 6	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	
Gen Am Tr 2¼ag	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ½
Gen Baking..15e	3	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Gen Bronze .60g	23	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	4	5¾	5¼	5¼	
Gen Cable A	2	13⅜	13½	13½	— ⅛
Gen Cab pf 1¾ak †	40	92¾	92¾	92¾	+ ¼
Gen Cigar 1a	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
Gen Cigar pf 7g †	20	145	145	145	—2
Gen Elec 1.40	4	42	42	42	+ ⅜
Gen Foods 1.60	4	42	42	42	
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	20	116	116	116	
Gen G & El A	16	2⅜	2½	2½	
Gen Mills5pf5 †	40	129	129	129	
Gen Motors 2	32	53¾	53⅛	53⅛	
Gen Motors pf 5	1	127	127	127	
Gen Out Advert	50	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Gen Out Ad A 3g	1	41	41	41	+1¼
Gen Prec Eq 1	2	20¾	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Sig 1¼g	10	22½	22¼	22½	+1
Gen Real & Util	11	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
Gen Shoe ¼e	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Steel pf 6g †	40	88	87½	87½	—1
Gen Tel 1.60	3	23	23	23	
Gen Time In pf6 †	10	110	110	110	
Gen T&R 1g	3	21¼	21	21	
Gen T&R pf 4½g †	50	101	100½	101	+ ½
GilletteSafR .70g	18	9	8¾	9	
Gillett Saf R pf 5	1	74½	74½	74½	+ ½
Gimbel Bros .15e	5	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ⅛
Gliddon Co .30e	1	20	20	20	
Goodrich B F 2g	12	42¾	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
Goodrich B F pf 5	2	101¾	101¾	101¾	— ⅜
Goodyear T&R ¼ae	5	18¾	18½	18½	
GoodyearT&R pf 5	3	107¾	107¾	107¾	+ ¾
Goth Hosiery ½ag	6	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	19	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Granby Cons .45g	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Grant W T 1.40	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Gt Northern pf 2g	2	13½	13¾	13½	+ ⅛
Gt NorPy pf 2g	19	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	4	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
Gt W Sug pf 7 †	10	147	147	147	— ¼
Int Paper	8	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Int Pap pf 5	2	68¾	68¼	68½	

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Green H L 2a	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
Greyhound Corp 1	61	22¼	21¾	22	+ ⅛
Greyhound pf .55	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
GrumAirCEn 1½g	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅜
Guantan Sugar	2	4	4	4	
Guantan Sug pf †	10	126	126	126	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	10	7⅛	7½	7⅜	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob pf 5g	10	36⅞	36½	36⅝	
Gulf Oil 1a	2	45½	45½	45½	
Hack WpfA1¾ †	50	35¼	35¼	35¼	
Hamil Wat pf 6 †	20	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
HannaMASSpf5 †	10	106¼	106¼	106¼	— ¼
Harb-Walker 1	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
HatCpAmpf6½ †	20	105	105	105	
Hayes Indust .40g	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5 †	120	104¾	104½	104½	— ½
Hercules Motor 1	7	24½	23¾	23¾	—1¼
Helly Sugar 1	1	14½	14½	14½	
Homestake Min	14	44¼	43¼	44	+ ¾
Houd-Hersh B 1g	1	15¾

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Pullman, Inc. Given Choice Of Operations

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Pullman, Inc., retained the right to decide whether it continues in the business of manufacturing sleeping-cars and other railroad equipment or whether it wishes to operate a sleeping-car service following a preliminary rluling made by three U. S. District Court judges Saturday that the company must separate the two businesses.

Although the special expediting court ruled there must be an absolute separation of the manufacturing from the servicing branch, it decided for the company on the two other points.

Judges Albert B. Maris and Herbert F. Goodrich rejected the Government demand that Pullman, Inc., be ordered to stay in the servicing business and dispose of the car manufacturing business. The court also rejected a Government proposal that in the future the company purchase sleeping-cars only on a competitive basis. Judge John Biggs, Jr., dissented.

Pullman Standard Manufacturing Company, a Pullman subsidiary, manufactures the sleeping-cars and other railroad equipment. Pullman Company is the servicing subsidiary.

David A. Crawford, president of the Pullman Company, pointed out that the ruling is not a decree of final judgment but that it "sets forth additional views of the court as to the form the final decree could take." Mr. Crawford indicated that Pullman would take no immediate action.

The court ruled that Pullman Company should have at least three months to make the choice of which business it will retain and shall have a full year to put the plan into effect.

Counsel for the company and Government attorneys now will submit additional proposals to the court pending issuance of the final decree.

The ruling of the court was supplemental to an opinion last April in which the court held that the company, in requiring railroads using its personal service to lease or purchase cars made by Pullman Standard, was in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust laws.

New OEA Director Hits Tariffs, Quotas As Trade Warfare

WASHINGTON (AP)—No peace structure can stand for long if nations engage in trade warfare, Harry C. Hawkins, director of the State Department's newly created Office of Economic Affairs, declared in a broadcast.

Mr. Hawkins, whose new office is beamed at the handling of post-war economic international problems, said that many of the trade warfare methods used by the nations since the first World War were only slightly less unfriendly than many of the economic warfare measures this country is using against the Axis today.

Among such trade warfare methods he listed tariffs, quotas and discrimination in deals made between some nations to the detriment of others.

Such tactics led to retaliation, he said.

"We were no better than the rest. We caused our full share of the trouble," he declared.

". . . Our home market alone cannot provide an adequate standard of living for our farmers—they must be able to share in the world market. Manufacturing industries . . . are going to need peacetime markets on a scale we have never had before. . . . Labor leaders have made it clear they are looking ahead, and that they see security and opportunity for labor in terms of expanding activity of industry based upon reciprocity in international trade."

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
10	Am G & E 3½s 60	106¾	106¾	106¾
3	Ark P&L 5s 56	108¼	108¼	108¼
20	As Elec 4½s 53	84½	83¼	84½
25	As G & E 5s 50	24⅝	24⅝	24⅞
1	As G & E 5s 50	24½	24½	24½
10	As G & E 4½s 49	24½	24½	24½
5	As T&T 5½s 55 A	87¾	87	87¾
10	Bell T Can 5s 57 B	115	115	115
2	Birm El 4½s 68	104¼	103⅝	103⅝
78	Cen St El 5½s 54	41¾	40⅞	41
93	Cen St El 5s 48	41⅛	40¼	40¾
2	Cen St P&L 5½s 53	100	100	100
8	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	75	75	7
5	Cities Ser 5s 50	99½	99½	99½
9	Cities Ser 5s 58	99¾	99¾	99¾
47	Cities Ser 5s 50	100	99½	100
19	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	100½	100½	100½
17	Cont P&E 5s 58 A	100⅝	100¼	100¼
8	Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	104	104	104
19	East G & F 4s 56 A	94¼	93¾	93¾
36	Elec P&L 5s 2030	102¾	102½	102¾
14	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	99½	99	99
9	Grand Trunk 4s 50	101⅝	101¾	101¾
7	Groe St Prod 6s 45	99½	99½	99½
3	Ill Pow & L 5½s 57	104½	104¼	104½
7	Ill Pow&L 5s 53	106½	106½	106½
7	Ind Svc 5s 50	93¾	93¾	93¾
2	Inters Pow 6s 52	66	66	66
3	Inters Pow 5s 57	89¾	89¾	89¾
1	JerCenP&L 3½s 65	108	108	108
3	Kan G&E 6s 2022A	122	121¾	121¾
6	Lou P&L 5s 57	104½	104½	104½
2	McCord R 6s 48 st	99¾	99¾	99¾
3	Metro Ed 4s 65 G	109¾	109¾	109¾
9	Midland Val 6s 43 st	64¼	64¼	64¼
2	Mid St Pet 6½s 45 A	102½	102½	102½
3	Miss P&L Co 5s 57	104	104	104
1	Nebr Pw 4½s 81	111	111	111
38	N Eng G&E 5s 50	78¾	78¼	78¼
1	N Eng G&E 5s 48	78¾	78¼	78¼
8	N Eng G&E 5s 47	78¾	78¼	78¼
19	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	99¾	99⅞	99¾
3	N Eng Pow 5s 48	97	97	97
10	N Ori P S 6s 49 A	103	102	103
3	Nor Con Ut 5½s 48 A	98¾	98¾	98¾
4	Ogden Gas 5s 48	104	104	104
7	Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1	Pen Cen L&P 4½s 77	107	107	107
10	Scullin Stl 3s 51	91½	91½	91½
1	Shaw W&P 4½s 70??	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1	South Car Pow 5s 57	105½	105½	105½
1	So Cal Ed 5s 48	104½	104½	104½
4	Stand G&E 6s 48 st	87¾	87¼	87¾
11	Stand G&E 6s 51	87½	87½	87½
1	Stand G&E 6s 57	87	87	87
3	Stand P&L 6s 57	87¾	87¾	87¾
11	Tr St R 5s 60	105½	105	105
10	Twin CRT 5½s 52A	97½	97	97
13	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	104¾	104	104
1	Unit L&Ry 6s 52A	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
7	Utah P&L 6s 2022A	113½	113	113½
9	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	25¾	25¾	25¾
1	Wash Wat P 3½s 64	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
4	West Pa Pr 3s 2030	109¼	109¼	109¼

Foreign Bonds

9	Dan Mtg 4½ 2d 77 ct	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞

With Can Institute

Jean A. Hollander

Named Director of Consumer Information of the Can Manufacturers Institute, Inc., with headquarters in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Hollander previously held positions with the RFC and the Department of Agriculture.

Pent-Up Call For New Homes Reported Huge

By Roger Babson

BABSON PARK, Fla.—The ban on residential building has resulted in a pent-up demand for new houses that is unprecedented. Potential markets exist for at least one million units. Housing is still critical in many localities.

Real estate dealers are hard put to find small homes. In co-operation with builders, however, they can look forward to merchandising the greatest residential crop of their careers. Aided by far-seeing city and suburban planning and by new techniques in construction, home owners can also look ahead—in their instance—to lower costs and greater convenience in living.

Much of the shortage of city dwellings is largely caused by the war. In some defense areas the peak demand has passed. There present scarcity may turn into an oversupply. But not so everywhere. Many migrant war workers from farms have occupied new, and attractively fitted up, Government Housing homes. Once back on the farm they are not going to be content with their old way of living. Those who have saved a few thousands dollars will want to invest in a new home. This may be a decided factor in boosting both building volume and land values in smaller and rural communities.

Demand Seen Spotty

New residential building totals will be very large but may be spotty, geographically. All localities cannot look forward to an equal participation. Geographically, the Southwest Coastal States can expect increased housing activity. This is also true of New England and the Northwest States.

In prewar years, considerable progress was made in prefabricated construction. Methods of insulating, heating, wiring and plumbing have been so improved during the war that the prefabricated house industry may make quite a showing. A recent survey covering 27,000 houses of this type shows that they can be built for from 10 per cent to 20 per cent below the cost of the conventional house.

As prefabricated house manufacturers profit from recently learned construction lessons, and as the idea catches on, I expect to see a real market for houses of this type. Five or six years after the war 50 per cent of our new houses may be prefabricated in whole or in part. A great deal of material can be saved and these savings passed on to the home owner. It may not be long before chain stores can carry a regular line of partially prefabricated houses.

Back City and Town Planning

Like prefabricated houses, there is nothing new in city planning although it is still in its infancy. The idea is maturing slowly but surely. During the war, municipalities have not had much to spend on municipal improvements. In many communities, however, Planning Boards have been busy preparing studies of housing, recreation and educational requirements.

Studies in planning should consider a town or city's future in relation to its state or region and even to the nation. Even a community's place and the service it might render in any new world economy should be determined.

Population trends, industries, resources, available land, soil analysis, climate, transportation, sanitation and many other factors enter into intelligent city or suburban planning. It should represent much more than an efficient layout of streets, parks, homes, business areas and educational or municipal services.

My readers should get acquainted with their local Planning Board members. They are not a municipal luxury; they can stabilize real estate values by bringing better people to your community and making everyone healthier, happier and more prosperous.

Postwar Markets to See Many New Products, Researcher Says

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—American industry is grooming itself for versatility in post-war markets, Researcher Donald M. Hobart said today, citing as an example that airplane companies plan to make cameras and optical equipment, farm implements and household appliances.

Mr. Hobart, in a speech prepared for delivery before the Advertising Club of Indianapolis, said that a survey he conducted into plans of 22 major industry groups disclosed that 58 per cent were planning to bring out some new product, with 54 per cent of these reporting that the product would be in the same field as their peacetime specialty. Thirty-two per cent of the groups, however, intend to enter new fields.

Mr. Hobart, manager of the research department of the Curtis Publishing Company, said he found in his survey that postwar planning had become a definite, organized activity in 60 per cent of the companies, while in others, with few exceptions, "planning always had been a part of the front-office responsibility."

The survey disclosed, Mr. Hobart told the advertising men, that after the war a hardware company will manufacture men's toiletries; a household appliance company will make automotive parts; an agricultural implement company will turn out a food product; a radio company will market high frequency heating equipment; some tire companies will turn out light metal items, and some house furnishings suppliers will expand to build boats and pre-fabricated dwellings.

"Considering regular or redesigned products," Mr. Hobart said, "36 per cent of the companies said they could reconvert within a few days, and 20 per cent more said three months or less, making 56 per cent who can reconvert within three months' time. Fourteen per cent of the companies said they could reconvert from four to six months and four per cent placed the time at seven months or longer."

Plastics Catalog Says $500,000,000 Worth of Resins Were Used in 1943

NEW YORK (AP)—New war developments of plastics give a "knot-hole" view of the industry's future in peace time manufacturing.

They were reported in the 1944 edition of the "Plastics Catalog," which listed allyl resins, laminac, ion exchange resins, nylon molding powder and new types of adhesives, and added: "The strategic importance of many new applications precludes any detailed discussion of them."

Development of these new materials over the past year, said the editors of the catalog, who are also affiliated with the magazine, modern plastics has expanded postwar horizons of the industry, but even more important are the many new processes.

A constructive factor, it said, is the trend toward standard test procedures for plastics.

The wartime expansion of the plastics production will prove no problem of reconversion, industrial circles predict. A large percentage of the industry is custom manufacturing, by which a specific item is made to meet definite performance conditions. The wide range of materials, and the facility with which plastics can be made hard or soft, elastic or rigid, heat or cold resisting, or with other special qualities, gives promise for wide and continued production volume.

The plastics catalog estimated between 750,000,000 and 800,000,000 pounds of resins were manufactured in 1943, representing an estimated value of $500,000,000. War needs consumed 85 per cent.

Introduced during the year were plastics which may be molded at low temperatures and pressures, other which "set" into solids from liquids without distortion and a whole new series of materials with melting points close to 500 degrees Fahrenheit.

Steel Rate Holds At 99 P. C.; War Needs Still Heavy

CLEVELAND (AP)—The magazine Steel said that "while pressure for landing craft material, mainly plates, may pass its crest during February, considerable urgency is likely to be noted for some time after."

"Meanwhile this program is not only pushing shipyard activity to a high peak but also providing many fabricating shops with needed business in sub-assemblies," the publication's weekly survey added. "It also is creating added demand for heavy sheets, bars and structurals."

The magazine observed that aircraft and heavy artillery requirements are expanding but increases in certain lines "are not yet appreciably under way." Steel reported a new type of incendiary bomb requiring sheets in quantity.

"Various changes in the war program," it said, "continue to bring cancellations and changes in mill schedules but gaps are promptly filled and pressure for heavy steel production is not relaxed.

"Recently sheets appeared most affected, with frequent opportunity to obtain early delivery, despite the fact that in general shipments are as far extended as in any major product."

The national steel production rate remained last week at 99 per cent of theoretical capacity.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 12

The Withholding Tax

In 1943, for the first time, Federal income taxes of individuals were collected on a "pay-as-you-go" or current tax payment basis. In large part, this was effected through the withholding by employers of the taxes from wages of their employees.

These collections were required to be paid monthly to a depositary and financial agent authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive deposits of withheld taxes, or directly to the collector of internal revenue. When the employees file their income and victory tax returns for 1943, on or before March 15, 1944, they may treat these withholdings as payments on their income tax liability and take full credit for them. If the return shows that the total amount already collected is more than the tax shown as due, the overpayment may be refunded or credited to the taxpayer, but if it is less than the tax due, the difference will be payable by the taxpayer.

This method of collecting tax at the source applies to all employees except certain groups that are exempt by law, such as members of the armed forces in active service, domestic servants, agricultural labor, and casual labor not in the course of the employer's business. No withholding is required where United States citizens or residents render services to a foreign government, nor where the major part of services for a private employer are rendered outside of the United States.

Nonresident aliens who reside in Canada or Mexico and work in the United States are subject to withholding, but if their work requires them to enter and leave this country at frequent intervals, as in the case of railroads, ferries, steamboats, and aircraft services, no withholding is required if the employee files an exemption certificate with his employer.

Fees paid by the public to public officials are exempt from withholding, as is the compensation received by ministers of the gospel for services which are ordinarily the duties of a minister. Ministers engaged in teaching or other occupations where the services required are not ordinarily the duties of a minister, or where the employees are not limited to ministers serving under the authority of a religious body constituting a church or church denomination, are subject to withholding.

Withholding does not apply to persons who are in business for themselves.

The amount which the employer is required to withhold depends on the family status of the employee, on the amount of his wages or salary, and on the amount of the personal exemption claimed by the employee for withholding purposes. The employee furnishes his employer with a statement showing his marital status, the number of his dependents, and the personal exemption claimed. If no "Withholding Exemption Certificate" is filed with the employer, he will be required to withhold on the gross wages, thus increasing the amount of the credit which the employee may report on his return as tax paid at the source.

Tables are provided in the law which may be used by the employer to determine the amount of tax to be withheld from wages, or he may make exact computations in each case. In general, the tax withheld is 20 per cent of the excess of each payment of wages over the family status withholding exemption, or 3 per cent of the excess over the victory tax withholding exemption, whichever tax is the greater.

The withholding of income taxes applies to "remunerations for services performed" regardless of whether they are called salaries, wages, fees, bonuses, or commissions. Pensions or retirement pay are, in general, wages subject to withholding, unless they are taxable as annuities (as inthe case of the Federal civil service retirement system and many retirement plans for teachers, policemen, and firemen who have made payments from their salaries into the retirement fund. Annuities thus purchased are not wages and are not subject to withholding.) When wages are paid wholly or partly in items other than cash, as stocks, bonds, food and lodging, etc., the withholding is based on the fair market value of such items at the time of payment.

When payments to employees include both remuneration for services and advances or reimbursement specifically for traveling or other expenses incurred by the employee in his employer's business, withholding will not apply to the advances or reimbursement if the employer clearly segregates them from the amount representing payment for services.

WPB Would Halt Building 7 Steel Plants

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has recommended an immediate halt on construction of seven steel plants, ordered built when steel supplies were critically low.

WPB advised holding up distribution of Federal funds slated for $97,000,000 worth of steel production facilities, some of which are virtually complete.

John T. Whiting, WPB steel division director, said the steel schedule for production in the seven plants is not needed for the war effort.

The steel division would make no estimate of the savings to be accomplished if the Defense Plant Corporation halts work on the projects. Numerous contractors and subcontractors are involved and details of the cancellations will be the subject of long conferences, the WPB said.

All the projects which the WPB recommended for cancellation were originally designed to increase the supplies of alloy and high-quality carbon steel.

The Republic Corporation electric furnace plant at South Chicago Illinois, with a scheduled capacity of 900,000 tons of steel annually, is the largest of the seven projects. The plant is 98 per cent complete and has cost $88,484,860.

Completion of this plant and others on the WPB list would necessitate reducing production in plants already in operation, Mr. Whiting said, with probable dislocations in labor supply.

A second steel project at South Chicago, one at Massillon, Ohio, two at Canton, Ohio, and one at East Hartford, Conn., all Republic Steel operations, and the Andrews Steel Company plant expansion project at Wilder, Ky., are the other projects mentioned for cancellation.

WPB noted that its recommendations were not binding on the Defense Plant Corporation.

Five other steel projects were recently recommended for cancellation by the steel division to have manpower and prevent further unnecessary expenditures for steel production capacity no longer needed. They were the Carnegie Illinois Steel Corporation projects in the Pittsburgh and Chicago areas, and the Geneva Steel Company plants in Geneva, Utah.

OPA Authorizes Ceiling Price Rise Of 50c for Coke

WASHINGTON (AP)—To compensate for increased labor and coal costs, the Office of Price Administration has authorized a hike of 50 cents a net ton in the ceiling prices for all by-product and retort gas coke produced in the East.

OPA said where area ceilings have not been established, dealers will be permitted to pass the increase on to consumers at once. Where area ceilings are now in effect action will be taken soon to implement the hike at retail, the agency said.

The eastern territory in which the 50-cent increase is authorized includes all of the Atlantic Seaboard states, Vermont and West Virginia, and the eastern part of Ohio.

The new ceilings, the first allowed since 1941, are:

For domestic coke, the maximum price will be the producer's or distributor's former ceiling price plus 50 cents a net ton.

For by-product coke sold for use in blast furnaces, producers' prices established at New England cities are:

New Haven, Conn., $9.10 a net ton; 2d Boston, $9.10.

For by-product and retort gas coke sold for all other uses (includes Vermont), the new maximum price is the former ceiling for similar sales plus 50 cents a net ton.

Promoted

James E. Dyer

Appointed Vice-President of Sinclair Refining Company in Charge of Sales, succeeding the late J. W. Carnes. Mr. Dyer has been associated with the company since its formation in 1916.

Jones Gives Policy Powers of CCC To Two New Agencies

WASHINGTON (AP)—War Food Administrator Marvin Jones has stripped the $3,000,000,000 Commodity Credit Corporation and its president, J. B. Hutson, of important policy-making powers over the WFA's food production program.

Control lost by the CCC and its chief was divided between a new Office of Distribution, set up to replace the Food Distribution Administration, and a newly created Office of Price, with the latter getting important farm price policy functions.

Under the WFA set-up wiped out by Mr. Jones, the CCC and Mr. Hutson had become the top-ranking agency and official in food production aspects of the war food program. Mr. Hutson, as director of the Food Production Administration, and as head of the CCC, had control over such powerful peacetime agencies as the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, the Farm Security Administration and the Soil Conservation Service as well as supervision over price support programs for agricultural commodities.

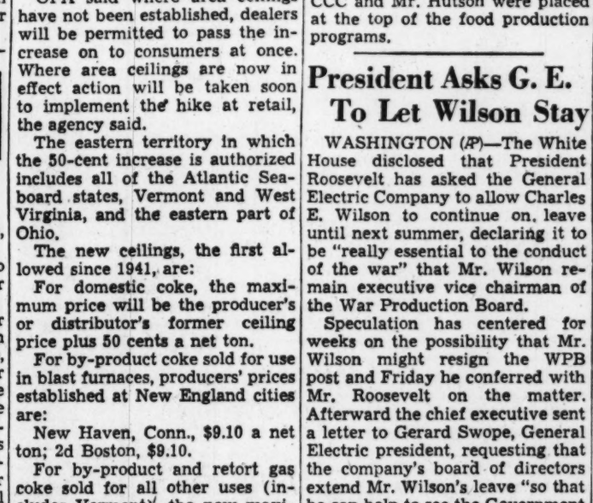
In the new order, the AAA, the FSA and the SCS regained the status of independent agencies, responsible only to Mr. Jones or his immediate assistants. Before the war, the AAA far overshadowed the CCC. Under the organization plans made by former Food Administrators Claude R. Wickard and Chester C. Davis, and continued by Mr. Jones until now, the CCC and Mr. Hutson were placed at the top of the food production programs.

President Asks G. E. To Let Wilson Stay

WASHINGTON (AP)—The White House disclosed that President Roosevelt has asked the General Electric Company to allow Charles E. Wilson to continue on leave until next summer, declaring it to be "really essential to the conduct of the war" that Mr. Wilson remain executive vice chairman of the War Production Board.

Speculation has centered for weeks on the possibility that Mr. Wilson might resign the WPB post and Friday he conferred with Mr. Roosevelt on the matter. Afterward the chief executive sent a letter to Gerard Swope, General Electric president, requesting that the company's board of directors extend Mr. Wilson's leave "so that he can help to see the Government through this critical period." Mr. Wilson has been serving here on leave without pay.

Upturn Shown in Monitor's Weekly Index of Business



An upturn in The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity during the second week of 1944 halted the decline of the previous two weeks. For the week ended Jan. 15, the index registered 143.2 (prel.) as against 142.8 for the previous week and 131.4 for the week ended Jan. 16, last year.

Declines in two of the components were offset by a substantial increase in the third. Shipments of industrial freight as measured by miscellaneous freight carloadings rose sharply against a seasonal decline.

Bank debits outside New York City and electric power production declined more than usual for the week, the former showing the sharper loss.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Jan. 15, 1944	Jan. 8, 1944	Jan. 16, 1943
Combined Index	143.2	142.8	131.4
Bk debits outside NYC	146.2	163.1	133.9
Elec power production	134.3	134.8	133.8
Misc carloadings	138.2	130.5	126.8

*Preliminary.

Priority on Soldier Vote Wins in Senate 38 to 33

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—The first charge of "filibuster" in the 78th Congress was heard today on the floor of the Senate as Administration forces defeated a Republican attempt to forestall soldier vote legislation, 38 to 33.

The flat accusation was made by Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky against Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio.

In a fast-moving parliamentary skirmish, the Administration forces succeeded in having the "second-thought" soldier vote bill given the inside track, as against the controversial subsidy measure whose consideration the Republicans demanded for tactical reasons.

If the subsidy bill had won over the soldier vote measure for prior consideration, the latter would have been held up indefinitely.

Senator Taft attempted by strict application of parliamentary rules to prevent reaching the compromise soldier vote legislation on the Senate calendar before 2 p. m., at which time it would have been open to unlimited debate and filibuster.

Background of Contest

The Senate rejected a motion by Senator Taft, however, to take up the subsidy bill first, five Democrats voted with Senator Taft on this motion, Senators John H. Bankhead, John H. Overton, Burton K. Wheeler, John L. McClellan, and Richard B. Russell.

Background of today's struggle was the previous action of the Senate under leadership of a Republican-Southern Democratic coalition of throwing out the Administration's bill to establish a federal ballot with governmental supervision of the distribution and collection of votes, and substitution by a close vote of a measure handing the whole thing back to the states.

Critics of this action charged that state control of soldier votes was impractical. President Roosevelt attacked it in his annual message. Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson over the week end declared that there is not room on military carriers to transport the heavy state ballots to the fighting forces, in addition to regular soldier mail.

Meanwhile the Christmas holidays intervened, and returning Senators came back with stories of popular indignation over the alleged effort to sidetrack soldiers' votes. A "second-thought" soldiers' vote bill was introduced, providing Federal supervision.

Tactical Maneuver

Meanwhile, however, the House Elections Committee adopted, by a close majority, the original Senate bill.

The leaders of the Republican-Southern Democratic coalition fought to prevent a new vote in the Senate until the House had acted on its original measure. It was to preserve this tactical advantage that the Taft move was directed today.

In other words, although the Senate has apparently had a change of heart on soldiers' voting, this change could not have been made effective if the parliamentary way was blocked by the subsidy measure.

Senator Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois, author of the compromise "second-thought" soldiers' vote measure, launched into an explanation of the bill, once it had got the right of way.

In its present form, the bill would provide a Federal ballot, authorize Federal distribution, supervision and collection, but then return the ballots to individual states to be counted in the election totals.

Youth Delinquency in New York State Tackled on Two Legislative Fronts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 24—Steps toward preventing the now ever-increasing delinquency of juveniles has been attacked on two fronts here and legislators will be asked to take a stand on the problem.

A bill has been offered by Assemblyman Louis L. Friedman (D) of Brooklyn, which proposes to set up a division of crime and delinquency prevention in the Executive Department. It would be headed by a director, named by the Governor and possessed of the necessary education, technical knowledge, and experience, together with special qualifications for advisory work.

The Governor would also name an advisory committee of 10 members who would represent the various agencies interested in the fundamental problem of crime prevention. The director, in turn, would appoint a sufficient number of competent field and clerical workers to do the work of the new division.

An appropriation of $250,000 is provided for in the bill now before the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means. The bill follows somewhat the Illinois bill and also the recommendations of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman in his memorable conference in 1935 when crime problems were discussed.

"The records of our courts," said Assemblyman Friedman, today "show that juvenile delinquency has increased over 100 per cent in the last three or four years. There must be a reason for it."

The New York State Federation of Labor announced simultaneously here last night it, too, would tackle the problem of juvenile delinquency after it gives the subject an airing on Jan. 27, when it will confer with the various agencies dealing with youth problems.

The Federation proposes to set up an executive branch in the State Government that would be known as the State Youth Council. There would be an advisory board with representatives of such state agencies as education, labor, health, correction, welfare, and agriculture. Local committees would be set up in various communities and youth groups would be represented.

Sharp Drop in Rooms-to-Rent Ads Tells Story of Conditions in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—White-collar girls who have joined the general immigration to this city for the winter have discovered that along with everything else, moderately-priced rooms are hard to find in New York City.

Although renting agencies and room registries meet the inquirer with a casual "plenty of room available," a glance at the meager "rooms-to-rent" classified advertising or the waiting lists for mid-town residential clubs assures the career girl of a housing problem all her own.

The same condition prevails, it was said, at the Young Women's Christian Association, while the commercial hotels report they have all they can handle in the male transient line, vacancies for young business women being too remote to even merit discussion.

Statistics disclose that in 1942 one newspaper ran 58,000 notices of small apartments to rent. It ran 33,000 in 1943, a drop of 25,000 in meeting a demand that is a continuing surprise to real estate men here.

The same paper advertised 148,000 rooms available in other people's apartments in 1942, but only 80,000 in 1943. Midwinter apartment listings, furnished and unfurnished, are at a record low.

In the past solicitous agents would draw up a list of 30 to 50 apartments in the desired rent bracket and escort the prospective tenant from door to door while he made his choice. Today the agent scribbles down three addresses on a memorandum, hands them to his client with a bitter apology and resumes his newspaper reading.

The suburbs are just as badly hit. We know of a woman realtor who does a flourishing business in Westchester County who obtained a postponement of September jury duty until the winter term of court because "that's the quietest time of the year." She is meeting her clients these days during court room recesses.

Biggest Butadiene-From-Petroleum Plant in Production at Port Neches

BEAUMONT, Texas, Jan. 24 (AP)—The first unit of the world's largest butadiene-from-petroleum plant, to have a total annual capacity of 100,000 tons, goes into production today at Port Neches. Preliminary tests have been run by the first of the two 50,000-ton units.

Formal opening of the plant has been announced for February 23.

The plant is operated by the Neches Butane Products Company, made up of five oil companies with refineries in the immediate vicinity: Gulf, Texas, Atlantic, Pure, and Socony-Vacuum's Magnolia Petroleum Company division.

The butadiene plant is part of the largest single synthetic rubber producing unit in the United State. It will feed butadiene, the chief ingredient of synthetic rubber, to two adjoining mixing plants, which were completed several months ago.

About one-seventh of all the synthetic rubber called for in the wartime program is scheduled to be manufactured in this Texas development.

Shopping Guide, Want Ad Papers Get Print Ruling

WASHINGTON (AP)—Newsprint quotas for publishers of free distribution newspapers, shopping guides or want ad periodicals were made interchangeable by the War Production Board.

The agency explained that a publisher who put out a free distribution newspaper in 1941 may change his publication to a want ad periodical or shopping guide in 1944 while using newsprint allotted for the original paper. All three types of publications are limited to 75 per cent of 1941 newsprint consumption.

Alcoa to Resume Output Of Tooth Paste Tubes

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Aluminum Company of America has announced plans to resume the manufacture of aluminum collapsible tubes for tooth pastes and pharmaceutical jellies and ointments at its Edgewater, N. J., plants.

Release of aluminum for this purpose follows the War Production Board's order of last week which states that after March 1 civilians need no longer turn in old tubes when purchasing dentifrices, shaving creams and other similarly packaged items.

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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Wide World

Lighting-Up Time in Italy

British Lance Corporal J. Woodcock setting a clock as a reminder to drivers of military vehicles. Lighting-up time for road transport in Italy is a very necessary procedure, especially near the front line. In the area in which a division is operating, roads winding into the extremely hilly country are so treacherous that headlights, unless under direct observation by the enemy, are essential. These imitation clocks are installed at intervals along the road.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Cellophane Bags Help to Save Time and Money in Some Aircraft Plants?

Ice-cold rivets served to aircraft workers in cellophane bags from portable freezer cabinets resembling the carts of ice-cream peddlers are saving time and money in bomber plants. The saving results from the elimination of much of the re-sorting, re-heating, and re-cooling of aluminum alloy rivets that had become too warm to be used.

ONE AIRCRAFT PLANT SAVED $7,500 PER MONTH SERVING SUPER-COOLED RIVETS TO WORKERS IN CELLOPHANE BAGS

Aluminum rivets differ from steel rivets (which must be hammered while they are hot) in that they must be driven while they are very cold. The rivets are first heat-treated, then quenched in oil or water, after which they are chilled to around 45 degrees below zero in a freezing machine.

In this super-cooled state, they are quite malleable and can be driven readily, but as they warm to room temperature an "aging" process takes place. This increases the strength of the aluminum far beyond that existing before heat treatment, but it makes them too brittle to drive easily.

Under ordinary riveting procedures, most airplane rivets must be driven within half an hour after they are taken from the freezer compartment. Those still unused after this much time has elapsed are tossed in a box, along with many other sizes, to be re-sorted, given another heat treatment, and re-cooled.

The use, however, of du Pont cellophane bags provides a sufficient amount of insulation so that rivets taken out of the freezer cabinet but left in the cellophane container can be used as long as an hour or even an hour and a half later—an increase of 100 to 200 per cent in their drivable life.

Moreover, since the bags contain rivets of the same size, the unused rivets that are returned for re-treatment are less likely to become mixed, and the time necessary for re-sorting is reduced.

One plant reports that whereas 15,600 pounds of rivets formerly had to be re-sorted each month, the use of cellophane bags cut this figure to a mere 600 pounds.

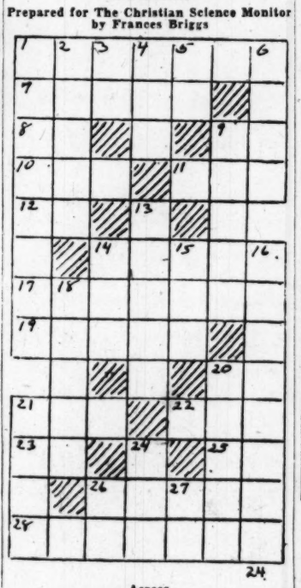
W. P. Keasbey

Fire Protection

Barrels of standing water used for fire protection can be kept from freezing by the addition of inexpensive calcium chloride to the water.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Chirography is the art of what?
7—Who is Salome's step-father in Oscar Wilde's play?
8—Exists.
9—Savannah and Brunswick are chief seaports of what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
10—How many legs has a leptus?
11—Obtained.
13—What is a symbol for thoron?
14—"Abou Ben Adhem (may his ——— increase!)"
17—What South American country is of triangular shape?
19—What is often the last movement of a sonata?
20—What State of U. S. is divided into two sections, known respectively as Eastern and Western Shores (abbr.)?
21—What is the bovine of "Hey, Diddle, Diddle"?
22—What did Winslow Homer like to depict in his paintings?
23—Near.
25—Royal Navy (abbr.).
26—What is a French soldier often called?
28—Who is king of Sicilia in Shakespear's "Winter's Tale"?

Down

1—A butterfly would identify paintings by whom?
2—What is obtained from turpentine by distillation?
3—Irish (abbr.).
4—Summit.
5—What is a suffix in nouns from Latin and Greek?
6—What creature is Esmeralda's companion in "Notre-Dame of Paris"?
9—Who is the clown in "Merchant of Venice"?
13—Grace George married what theatrical producer?
14—Large cask is what?
15—What is name of an artificial language?
16—What constellation is known as The River?
18—Who was French painter whose forte was painting scenes in faint lights of dawn and twilight?
20—What is the given name used by Miss Oberon, screen star?
21—What word is often coupled with "back"?
24—Measure of weight.
26—What river was known to ancients as the Padus?
27—Pronoun.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Allard Pinto, Vice-Admiral Julio (hōō'-lyō ä-lär' pēn'-tō)—Commander of the Chilean Navy, and Minister of the Interior.

Darnand, Joseph (zhō'-zĕf' dar'-năn') — Vichy-appointed Secretary General for the maintenance of order.

Jodl, Gen. Alfred (äl'-frāt yō'-d'l) — Adolf Hitler's personal military adviser.

Sammucro (säm-mōō'-krō) —Mountain in Italy dominating San Vittore.

San Vittore (sän' vēt-tō'-rā)—Town in the Italian theater of military operations, scene of a recent battle.

Teterev (tyā' - tyĭ - rĕf)—River of southern Russia.

Villarroel, Maj. Gualberto (gwäl-bĕr'-tō vē'-yär-rō-ĕl') —New Premier of Bolivia.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Magdeburg (măg'-dē-bûrg; Ger. mäg'-dĕ-bōōrg; -bōōrĸ) —Airplane manufacturing town near Berlin, bombed by American Air Force.

Pińsk (pēn'-'ysk)—Military stronghold in old Poland.

Rovno (rôv'-nō; Eng. Równe rōōv'-nĕ) — military stronghold in old Poland.

Vrbas (vûr'-bas)—River of Yugoslavia.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ = ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Reamer Keller

"Maybe you should wait until spring, son—the oceans are calmer then!"

In Lighter Vein

He'll Take Vanilla

The wife of a naval officer on patrol duty in the North Atlantic received a letter from him during the holidays describing life aboard ship. He told of the constant and thick coating of ice that made the vessel look like a berg; of using hatchets to open ice covered doors in the morning, and went on: "When we have finished with Hitler and Tojo I am going gunning for the guy who wrote 'I'm Dreaming of a White Christmas'." —Wall Street Journal.

Expecting a Crowd

From Aberdeen comes the story of the cinema attendant who found a pound note and took it to the manager.

Later the following notice was placed on the screen:

"A pound note has been found. Will the owner please queue up at the box office at 10 a. m. tomorrow?"

A Verse for Today . . .

Folly is joy to him that is destitute of wisdom: but a man of understanding walketh uprightly.—Prov. 15:21

It's Not Nickel!

The five-cent piece now minted by the government, called generally the nickel, contains no nickel; it is 56 per cent copper, 35 per cent silver, and 9 per cent manganese; intrinsically it is much more valuable than the old nickel.

NEWS ITEM— OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE TO OPEN SCHOOL IN BOSTON TO AID TAXPAYERS IN MAKING OUT INCOME TAX FORMS

TEACHER, IF I DEDUCT 85% OF COLUMN 2, SCHEDULE K, THEN ···· ??
SORRY, MR. DROOP, EVEN THE QUIZ KIDS CAN'T ANSWER THAT
TAX LAW
THIS IS OUR BRIGHTEST CLASS, MR. COLLECTOR, -- ONLY LAWYERS AND CPA'S HERE
LET'S SEE YOUR REPORT CARD, POP, AND I'LL SHOW YOU MINE
NO!
-AND HOW ABOUT HELPING ME WITH A LITTLE HOME WORK?
IT'S MR. MORGENTHAU, PROFESSOR --HE WANTS TO JOIN THE CLASS TOO
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PROF. X-S. PROFFUTT
L.E. VAN GELDER

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Hat* By Le Pelley

DO YOU STILL HAVE THAT HAT !!! I THOUGHT IT HAD WORN OUT YEARS AGO !
IT DID... BUT I STILL WEAR IT
BUT IT DOESN'T KEEP YOUR EARS WARM
OH, YES IT DOES
BUT YOUR EARS DON'T GET COVERED
GOOD-NIGHT !!! WHAT DID YOU TELL ME FOR !!? MY EARS HAVE BEEN WARM UP UNTIL NOW !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*An Argument Avoided—for a While* By Rodgers

"Huh! Rover won't bother me, he doesn't live here any more," the disagreeable dog growled. (Later I learned his name was Snoop.)
"Just how does that give you the right to be so unpleasant?" Peter began -
"Oh, come on," I wagged. "If your friend isn't here, there's no point in starting an argument. Let's go -"
"I suppose you're right," Peter agreed, rather reluctantly.
"Thank goodness," I said to myself. But I was to see more of Snoop - Yes sir-e-e!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Night Attack* By The Hagers

When Gib yelled, "Fire!", neck and neck Three Pelicans ran out on deck.
Then I observed, with some relief, That we had routed out the Chief.
Gib climbed the mast. The Chief was mad. He roared, "Come down, you little cad!"
Gib ripped the lower foretopsail, Leaped for the deck, and thundered, "Bale!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"World Leadership"

The Democratic National Committee's meeting in Washington appears already to have chosen its candidate and to have outlined its campaign for this year's presidential election. It did both in a single phrase of its resolution soliciting President Roosevelt to "continue as the great world humanitarian leader."

Of course, the actual nomination and preparation of a platform will be left until summer when the party's national convention meets in Chicago, and it is conceivable that Mr. Roosevelt will refuse to run or that events will change the Democrats' battle-cry. But the great probability is that the President's party will find him more and more indispensable—to itself and to the world.

The party generals are following a natural strategy. They know public opinion polls have several times indicated that a majority of Americans would vote for Mr. Roosevelt if the war was still going full tilt. They realize that twelve years of his rule have left no other Democrat with whom they can hope to win in a period of Republican resurgence.

The Democratic Committee definitely brings up the question of Mr. Roosevelt's influence abroad when it speaks of "realizing his world leadership and knowing that our Allies are praying with us for the continuation of his services both in war and peace." Here is a factor which American voters cannot ignore, although one wonders how many of them will be decisively influenced by foreign opinion of their President.

As a practical matter it will be necessary to consider how much the President's tremendous prestige in Latin America is worth "in war and peace." The value of his relations with Winston Churchill and Joseph Stalin and all his experience with the conduct of the war will also have to be weighed. To the English it apparently seems as improbable that Americans would drop "F. D. R." as that they should get along without "Winnie." It is hard to realize that the latter is, as Prime Minister, a virtual upstart, coming to power only after Mr. Roosevelt had been in office seven years.

This is the case the Democrats will naturally develop. As it unfolds it should impress upon Republicans the value of nominating a leader who will not appear totally inadequate in the field of foreign affairs.

While the Democratic committeemen speak of leadership both at home and abroad, it is likely that they will be on the defensive in domestic affairs. For the continuity in office which has helped Mr. Roosevelt abroad has worked the other way at home. Accumulated discontents with the Administration and the popular desire for "a change" are among the Republicans' strongest campaign assets.

Indeed the wisdom of the two-term tradition has shown itself in unexpected ways. Not least is the very failure of the Democrats to develop any alternative leadership in the last three years. Old disagreements with Congress have carried over into dissension on wartime policies. And the tendency toward personal rule has denied necessary authority to heads of war agencies. Other less obvious ill effects have followed the abandonment of the two-term tradition. That these will hardly lessen in a fourth term must certainly be one of the considerations which voters will have to weigh as against the Democrats' natural emphasis on the President's "world leadership."

Closing a Rift

The meeting of Prime Minister Churchill with General Charles de Gaulle has brought needed improvement to the relations between the British Government and the French Committee of National Liberation—an improvement which evidently extends as far as Washington. The British and French leaders succeeded in that most difficult of diplomatic assignments, namely, to bring distrust out in the open, recognize that it constitutes the first problem to be overcome, and to do this without widening the rift already produced by it.

Among factors which had incited suspicion were the questions of arms for the French underground, of how fast the French can proceed toward establishment of their own Government in France as the Nazis are driven out, and how to avoid giving certain groups in the underground an opportunity for vengeance against Frenchmen guilty of no crime but disagreeing with them. On the French side there was questioning as to Allied intentions, a fear that undue interference in French affairs may follow a successful operation by Allied forces against the common enemy.

Fortunately Mr. Churchill and General de Gaulle could bring more than promises to their meeting, for each had in his record something to appeal to the other. Mr. Churchill was one of General de Gaulle's earliest backers. General de Gaulle on his side has been conducting himself lately in a way which inspires belief that he will accept the demands of many of his fellow countrymen for genuinely democratic procedures for re-establishing order in France. As Mr. Churchill remarked, he seems to have become a parliamentarian.

It may be useful to note at this point that the parliamentarian trend among French leaders at Algiers has not been reassuring to all Frenchmen. This is because some of the more extreme members of the Algiers body have demanded that elections in France be postponed until prisoners of war could be repatriated. Some Frenchmen abroad object to this delay, believing it to be only a ruse to permit well organized groups to impose their own will in France in the meantime.

For this reason General de Gaulle's decision against such a delay should help to gain him new adherents among his own countrymen, and it may further reassure Washington, where apparent abandonment of AMG plans for France is a straw showing more favorable wind for Anglo-Franco-American relations.

The days of going to work by moonlight are passing—but there are still arc lights for towns without anti-smoke ordinances.

Action in Italy

The German Army's ability to adapt itself to changed military situations has been proved, so it will be well not to hail the fall of Rome and the elimination of 100,000 Nazi troops in the Central Italian area until the Wehrmacht's reaction can be more accurately gauged. This is said although at the moment of writing the evidence is that the bold landings in the rear of the Gustav and Adolf Hitler lines caught General Kesselring off guard and that the new bases will afford the opportunity to take the Southern Axis capital while its defenders are tangled in a neat trap.

The fighting in Italy has been on an odd basis for some weeks. Both sides were exerting only a portion of their total force either because they had more pressing demands elsewhere, or because they had commitments in preparing for the coming invasion battles.

So, a precarious balance remained in Italy, with—as it appeared—only scant reserves on either side. When the Fifth Army front flared into activity a few days ago, with French troops in the forefront, the Germans seemed to have pulled their reserves in from the vicinity of Rome as a counter.

Air reconnaissance, or other intelligence, informed the Allied leaders of this, and at a peculiarly fortuitous moment they sent an amphibious expedition to the rear of the German lines. There was nothing novel about this maneuver, already a commonplace in the Pacific, except that it seems to have gone further back of the enemy lines than most similar moves.

Whether this is a small reserve, or whether augmented forces and materials have been drawn into the fray from elsewhere, and whether these will be sufficient to subdue the trapped Germans remains for ensuing days to disclose.

In the meantime, the Allies have landed on flat terrain, well behind the German mountain obstructions, and in position to utilize their armor to better advantage, providing the wet weather has sufficiently abated, or that the roads nearer Rome provide drier traction.

Judging by G. O. P. publicity, some of our cartoonists had better study up on the physique of a much more robust, well-fed and hopeful-looking elephant than the one which has been their model for the last eleven years.

The Army is releasing hotels and another Florida boom is on. Now if the Boss will just give us a nice winter vacation and Mr. Morgenthau will forget. . . .

Wasn't it the famous Mr. and Mrs. Spratt who started the first Waste No Food program?

Home Front Sacrifice

WE DO NOT NEED TO WADE THROUGH DEEP MUD—
OR DODGE MACHINE GUN BULLETS—
OR FLY THROUGH AN INFERNO OF ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE—
NO - WE NEED ONLY TO SIT COMFORTABLY AT HOME AND ALLOW A NEIGHBORHOOD VOLUNTEER TO CALL AND TAKE OUR ORDER FOR MORE WAR BONDS!

"Even Then We Cannot Relax"

(From Lieut. Joseph W. Johnson, in the Pacific war zone)

Even then [when we come home] those of our age will not, cannot, relax; there is so much to be done. Those who really believe in the Four Freedoms cannot have won a war and then lost the peace by neglecting the job we've set out to do. We are in the full-tide of history in one of its most exciting and far-reaching eras. . . .

No longer can a man think as an individual, of his own wants, and narrow little self. He must be a part of what is around him. And if he could choose his own destiny, it would inevitably be shaped by events to come and they would be not of himself, but of others. Out here, one must believe in violence, hate and war. Maybe that's why we ask ourselves, "What are these things worth?" They are not an end in themselves, but a means to an end, as yet unseen, unheard and untold. Let us have faith that the end will somehow justify the means!

(From Lieut. William R. Swanson of Los Angeles, a prisoner of war in Germany.)

Our mess is augmented by fresh vegetables; so, planning next Spring's garden, each man is sending for seed. I am instructed to request one package of mangel-wurzel, whatever that is. Send it in the next package.

Life goes on here quietly and quite contentedly. Am studying Spanish and, if you can believe it, teaching piano. Am playing in a little swing group. Wrote a song called "The P. W. Blues," "P. W." being, of course, "Prisoner of War." . . .

Was able to keep personal articles, including Bible and Science and Health, when captured. Having them is a big help.

I should be a good cook by the time I get home. My cake made of bread, cocoa, sugar, and dried fruit is famous in Oflag 64.

Above all, don't fret. I am perfectly safe and comfortable. BILL

(From Cpl. Robert J. Binney, Somewhere in New Guinea)

The day approached when every Christian man most misses home. The G. I. banquet was poor solace for aching hearts as well as a dread to the kitchen help—a chore almost too much to bear on this one day when emotions are most vulnerable to despondency. Sensing this, the Jewish Boys in camp approached the company commander in a group and requested they be assigned on Christmas Day to the muchly dreaded K. P.

(From an Oklahoma boy taking pre-flight training in Texas)

The time that this war lasts is going to be such a short period out of a lifetime that I'm not getting "het up" about it and don't mind putting everything else second, at all. When it's over I'll still be just a little boy, and I can start from there with no effort at all.

There is going to be so much of life to live, and it will be the better half. I might even be out of the Army before I'm voting. But though I may be in the Army quite a while after the close of the war I don't think it will be as bad as it sounds. The future to me doesn't look a bit bad. HAL

(From Lieut. Joseph R. McLean of Scituate, Mass., in Pacific waters)

American Negro soldiers unloaded our food and supplies from ships in heavily bombed ports. They crawled time after time from slit trenches in order to finish building the airdromes and roads that serve us now. These men are still with us, still working and fighting beside us, still risking their blood which is every bit as red and as American as is yours and mine. Who dares to say they are not one of us?

(From Lieut. Frank D. Ely, Somewhere in Italy)

A third of the children here have dresses, shirts, and pants made out of German shelter-halves and camouflage capes. Even many women have dresses made out of them and other canvas tenting. Shoes seem to be very scarce. Cold as it is, you see women of all ages from girls to gray-haired grandmothers barefooted and barelegged. Many men are seen wearing German boots.

The girls and women nearly drive you crazy asking for clothes to wash. They don't want money either. They want food, cigarettes for papa, or candy. I had a pair of coveralls, undershirt and drawers, and pair of sox washed and ironed for one can of C rations, one pack of cigarettes, and a bar of Necco wafers. She did a good job too. . . .

I couldn't help but wish that some of the people in the United States who think they have it hard with their picayune rationing could see the pitiful condition these people are in and see how joyful and thankful they are for a tin can of what we throw in the garbage dump.

After seeing the way the English people smile and carried on through bombing, and doing without such as you can't imagine, we get more than disgusted with our homebodies.

Mirror of World Opinion

Co-Ed, Incorporated

Does our often-criticized wartime youth need hard liquor to go with its thirst for a good time? The answer would seem to be an experienced no after a trial the City of Buffalo has given its first dry night club. Established by the youngsters themselves and at once boosted by adult groups as an ideal prop against juvenile delinquency, the club, one learns, is now to become a permanent institution under the suitable name of "Co-Ed, Incorporated."

Certainly there is an example and lesson in this successful Buffalo experiment. Any one who knows teen-age young people well knows that the majority of them has a natural distaste for beer and stronger liquids. Too, many high-school boys and girls dislike the surroundings and atmosphere which often go with adult-patronized places where liquor is consumed. A good orchestra and room to dance—these they want. But, these attained, ginger ale or a "coke" can be sufficient spur to toe activities. Often a chocolate malted is their happy speed when it comes to ordering drinks.

If a city as big as Buffalo can make a success of its dry-club experiment, let Co-Ed, Incorporated, be imitated in other towns, including our own super-city of jam sessions and groove followers. For young habitués of jive are often only young habitués of being alive. They are seldom anything worse. Whether they like the comparison or not, boys and girls, we believe, are a lot like a bunch of young cattle turned out on the green range of life. They love freedom and the chance to kick up their heels. But they were never raised with Jamaica rum in their milk shakes.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

Groceries and Pay Envelopes

When William Green told a Senate committee the other day that wages had not been permitted to rise enough to offset high food prices, he was challenged by Senator Taft. The Senator told the AFL president that wages had risen 20 per cent since September, 1942, while food prices had risen only 6 per cent.

Mr. Green had a characteristic answer to that. He said that the comparison was unfair because the 20 per cent was due largely to overtime and not to increased hourly rates. Apparently the labor leader felt that it was asking too much to expect workers to use any of their overtime pay for food! Apparently, too, he ignored the fact that the time and a half provision has resulted not only in a 30 per cent increase in actual wage receipts for those working 48 instead of 40 hours, but has also resulted in an average hourly rate raise of 8 per cent.

Where the "Little Steel" formula has been applied, as is the case in many war industries, the basic hourly wage has, of course, gone up 15 per cent. With full overtime, workers in such industries are now getting almost exactly twice as much for a 48-hour week as they formerly received for a 40-hour week. The average hourly wage of such workers is now 66 per cent greater.

After all, however one looks at it, overtime buys groceries.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

Is Eire Proud of Its Neutrality?

A Letter From London

By Mallory Browne

What is it like in neutral Eire today?

To go from Britain to Eire these days is to put the clock back from war to peace. At least on the surface. The process is by no means as simple as it sounds, however. It is something of a diplomatic achievement, requiring weeks of hard work even to obtain an exit permit from Britain and a visa for Eire. Then there's the flight in a blacked-out, camouflaged passenger plane from one military airdrome Somewhere in England, full of grim-looking bombers and fighters, to another militarized airdrome in Northern Ireland equally full of equally grim fighters and bombers. Finally, there's the train trip from the Northern capital of Belfast, bursting with khaki-clad American soldiers, down across the border to the soft Southern civilian city of Dublin.

The first thing you notice is that on the train going down there are no passengers in uniform. Eire is very particular about preserving the appearance of neutrality. The same with Dublin itself: the civilian crowds present a dramatic contrast to Belfast or London, or for that matter New York.

The first sign I was back in a prewar, or at least a no-war, world was the crowd of porters hovering about in the Dublin railway station. Having carried a heavy bag and typewriter all the way along the interminable station platforms of Euston, Liverpool, Belfast, knowing well by now it's not even any use looking for a porter, it was something of a shock to find a score or more of young men of military age competing for the privilege of carrying my luggage.

The next great contrast to anyone coming from England or Ulster was the abundance of eggs and fruit in the Dublin shops. Having had only one egg in the last month or so, it was hard for me to get used to these dozens and dozens of "shell eggs," as they're now called to distinguish the unobtainable type from the ubiquitous dried or powdered packaged product. The shops were full of other things, too: fresh meats of all sorts, chickens, turkeys, geese, dried fruits, nuts, American canned goods—all rationed, rare, or nonexistent in London. The restaurant menus, too, were overwhelming to one accustomed as I was to England's unvarying formula. At Jammet's famous Dublin grillroom I counted eight different kinds of steak—something I'd hardly seen at all since the war—besides ten or so other kinds of meat, game, etc., and there were at least a dozen sugary desserts, all complete with real cream.

In Dublin, as in Lisbon, one is conscious that this is a potential spy center—that you're likely to run into an enemy as well as a friend almost anywhere. In this respect, however, the atmosphere is much more casual than in Lisbon. At the next table to me in a well-known Dublin restaurant sat two members of the German legation. Near by were three American "technicians" down from Belfast and a couple of British businessmen—all completely unconcerned.

Then, of course, there were the lights. That's the greatest contrast of all. In Belfast there was a complete blackout just like the London variety—dark, unrelenting, all-enveloping, seemingly endless; less than three hours away by train, in Dublin, brilliantly illuminated streets, shops, windows, trams, and busses.

Another scene that struck me as an anachronism left over from peacetime was the dance one night at the Gresham Hotel. There were no uniforms. Ladies all wore formal evening gowns, men in full evening dress, with white tie and tails. In London, where before the war white tie and tails was the usual evening attire in the West End for dinner and theater, I have not seen a single one since the blitz, and for that matter hardly anybody even in a dinner jacket.

Yet there are traces of war on the face of Dublin. There are, for instance, numerous rather flimsy looking air-raid shelters in the streets, with here and there air-raid wardens' posts. There is clothes rationing, although it is much less strict than the British scheme. There are shortages of some foods, and fuels are scarce, though fortunately not so scarce as last Winter.

Furthermore, the war has left its trace on Eire in another form. Maybe I imagined it, but I don't think so. It seemed to me that deep down in their hearts the Irish people realize something is wrong. To put it even in the crudest terms: Here's a world in the midst of the biggest fight ever, and the Irish aren't in it.

Some of them are, of course—just how many is subject to warm controversy, but the actual number of Eire citizens in British uniform is probably nearer 40 or 50 thousand than Dublin's optimistic estimate of 100,000.

Anyway, the main point is that Eire's neutral and knows it. In fact, most Irishmen are very busy today boasting about it. But are they really proud of it? In Dublin, despite all the lemons and oranges and even the lights at night, I deeply doubt it.

Pravda: The Longer View

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

Now that Pravda has had its fun—first taking a crack at American opinion and then throwing one at the British—it begins to look as though Hitler's best hopes will not be fulfilled: The Anglo-Russo-American coalition isn't going to fall apart at the drop of a shoe.

Better second thoughts are already being expressed in Moscow, and Washington officials, who have access to the full facts of what transpired at the Moscow and Teheran conferences, are convinced that the Russians intend to continue their wartime collaboration into the peace.

Though an unwelcome and perhaps unnecessary experience, the Pravda incident, coming when it did, was quite possibly a healthy thing. It shows that Allied unity is something you have to work at; it just doesn't come for the asking. And it brushes away some of the fog of wishful thinking which has often surrounded current relations with our genuinely valued Russian ally.

This fog of wishful thinking has stemmed from two sources. It has stemmed from the emotional Soviet worshippers in both the United States and Britain and from the uncritical official accounts, which left too much unsaid, of the results of the Moscow and Teheran meetings.

The tendency—and the official accounts have in no way guarded against this tendency—has been to read the first two conferences with the Russians as conclusions, rather than beginnings. They are good beginnings; they are splendid beginnings; they are really superb beginnings, but they are only beginnings.

Mr. Hull and Mr. Eden and Mr. Molotov agreed upon impeccable generalities. They agreed to principles which point to a full-bodied coalition of Russia, Britain, America, and China in building and securing the future peace. They agreed to general purposes which premise an international organization to promote world security and justice. This is an invaluable start. The second step could not be taken without the first having preceded it. But there were many blank spaces in the agreements which needed to be filled in with practical details.

The Teheran meeting brought the chiefs of state into working relationship and this will have great continuing utility, but the agreements were almost exclusively military. In the area of war and postwar political problems, Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Stalin, and Mr. Churchill had only "exploratory" talks. They agreed pretty fully on what the problems were and agreed that agreement must at the right opportunity be reached.

Such a relationship needed to be established. Such exploration was a useful preliminary. There was laid an indispensable foundation and the decision to lay the foundation is a fair assurance that we all intend to build on it.

The Pravda affair really needs to be seen in perspective. It shows that allies, like families, are rarely to be found in agreement on all points. It shows that the instruments of collaboration need to be greatly perfected. But it does not mean that Russia does not intend to collaborate to develop and police the common peace.

The careful judgment of those who are closest to the facts is that Russia intends to make the coalition of Britain, America, China, and herself strong, trustworthy, and enduring. There will undoubtedly be rough moments in the process. Moscow is still waiting for the decisive evidence that the United States will remain with the United Nations and not resign into another isolation after the war, and until that evidence is forthcoming her own collaboration is bound to have some tentativeness, some reservation.

In Moscow this week end a high Soviet spokesman declared that in the Russian view confidence and unity between the Allies is growing, not diminishing. That judgment is shared here by the highest officials.

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